THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 293

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Votes Out Prohibition

New York Elects LaGuardia

America Faces Liquor Control

Cuba Defeats Armed Uprising

Britain Urges New Arms Plan

Germany Appeals to Mussolini

THE United States studies the results of elections in many sections. Of six states voting on the Eighteenth Amendment, North Carolina registers the first dry majority, but the other states appear wet and give the three necessary to make 36 and insure prohibition repeal. New York City crushes Tammany and the Farley-McKee ticket and elects Maj. F. H. LaGuardia, Fusion candidate, Mayor by a plurality above 250,000. LaGuardia's ticket also wins 13 of the 16 seats on the powerful Board of Estimate. Boston elects as Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, picked by the Good Government Association to oppose the political machine. Bridgeport, Conn., elects Jasper P. McLevy, Socialist, Mayor by 5000 over Republican and Democratic candidates. The New York City result is called a victory for progressivism—And a rebuke to federal interference in local affairs.

¶ As the United States votes out prohibition the liquor advocates go on the defensive. Members of the once-powerful Wickersham Commission make pleas for temperance and barring of the saloon. They call for low liquor taxes to keep down prices and drive out bootleggers, for assiduous exercise of local option, for manufacture of liquor by a government-created corporation to control sales and prices. Newton D. Baker sees the way cleared to work for temperance, with education and character building as the best instruments. Frank J. Loesch, who favored repeal, asks restrictions to prevent return to old conditions. Judge Paul J. McCormick reminds the voters of something they cannot afford to forget—Repeal does not settle the liquor problem.

¶ New York City rejoices in the first heavy defeat of Tammany Hall in 20 years. The huge, unique political machine so long engineered by Richard Croker and Charles F. Murphy goes down in disaster under John F. Curry and John H. McCooey, Mayor O'Brien runs behind Joseph V. McKee, through whom James A. Farley and Edward J. Flynn sought to take over Tammany control. Through its long existence Tammany has always been able to fight along until it could win again. But conditions have changed. Many New Yorkers whom Judge Samuel Seabury led to final victory by means of legal exposé and later direction of the Fusion fight believe a return can be prevented—Alertness can make Tammany's banishment enduring.

¶ The Cuban Government defeats a revolutionary outbreak designed to replace President Grau San Martin with Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, whom he succeeded. The rebels, said to be headed by Capt. Guillermo Martull, with the secret A. B. C. Society taking an active part, operate from Camp Columbia outside Havana, seizing police stations and firing at the Palace. Col. Fulgencio Batista's army fights the rebels successfully, killing and wounding many and taking numerous prisoners—Cuba, still groping, scores one more failure for solution by force.

¶ Britain urges direct disarmament negotiations between France and Germany. Sir John Simon tells the House of Commons that the central political issue of how to reconcile Germany's demand for equality with France's demand for security is a question between those two powers and their respective peoples. Changes in the British attitude are seen, involving complete abandonment of specially offensive types of weapons by everyone—But Germany would have complete qualitative equality with other states as to types.

¶ Germany sends Capt. Hermann Wilhelm Goering to confer with Premier Mussolini. Rome issues a formal statement covering the visit, saying Chancellor Hitler sent the Premier a letter of thanks for recent activities and explained Germany's position on disarmament, which Goering amplifies. Observers regard the event as meaning that Germany seeks to approach Britain and France on disarmament once more through the good offices of Italy—Disarmament, apparently, is far from being indefinitely postponed.

¶ The New York Times calls attention to the alarming increase of nervous stomach ailments in that city. Nervous indigestion is reported by physicians as having become almost epidemic. Dr. Jacques E. Zipser says there is no doubt that the health of thousands has been impaired by worries of the city election along with the general hectic existence imposed by the campaign. He sees the depression as affecting the health of the country, with only one hope of preventing a physical breakdown—Something must be done to ease the mental condition of the people.

Four Million Jobs to Help Abolish Dole

President Announces Plan to Erase Relief Rolls and Raise Morale

Improvement Is Noted

2,000,000 Men to Be Employed on Public Works by Nov. 16 and More Soon After

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 — President Roosevelt today announced the most ambitious plan yet attempted by the Administration to handle the basic recovery problems of reëmployment.

Through establishment of a Civil Works Administration with $400,000,000 of public works money to spend, supplemented by thousands from state and local funds, the President proposes to take 2,000,000 persons off public relief rolls by Nov. 16, and to follow this up by reëmployment of a second 2,000,000 "as soon thereafter as possible." Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, will head the new organization.

The first 2,000,000 men comprise those now on work relief provided by local relief administrations operating under the state and federal emergency relief administrations. These will immediately be placed on regular pay at the hourly rates prevailing for similar work in the community. The major objective of the plan is to rebuild the self-respect and morale of those now subsisting on charity.

Average Pay $50 a Month

An average salary of approximately $50 a month will be furnished all workers hired under the new plan. The present average work relief wage is about $20. Wages hereafter will be paid at the "prevailing local rate." All the money will be outright grants and no contracts will be let. Projects will be supervised by county and city engineers. Applications will be approved by local civil works division, the new name to be given to local relief agencies.

Park and playground construction, pest control, sanitation, highways, water supply, clerical and professional work and general public improvement will be the types of employment offered in every community. Applications for money will be judged on a "common sense" basis, Mr. Hopkins said, with the chief requisite that grants allowed must be used to put money to work immediately.

"At one shot we are going to take 2,000,000 families or approximately 10,000,000 persons off the relief rolls; 2,000,000 families that are living in a pauperized state, at a standard of living below that which the American people should tolerate," Mr. Hopkins declared. Grocery lists and poking of noses into families of unemployed by investigators will be on the wane from now on, he explained. Instead the unemployed will be allowed to work 30 hours a week and earn money enough to be self-

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Mr. Mayor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© J. M. Oppenheim, Boston

Frederick W. Mansfield
Succeeds James M. Curley in Boston.

Soviet-American Case Is Opened At Washington

Negotiators Begin Study of Economic Data at State Department

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—The real business of Mr. Maxim Litvinoff's visit to the United States began promptly today in the Department of State. Confronted by a vast mass of economic data, the American and Russian officials began at 11 o'clock to wade through a preliminary survey before the Soviet Commissar goes to the White House on business.

At the conclusion of the morning meeting, a joint communiqué declared:

"There was a very friendly private discussion of some outstanding questions involved in the matter of relations between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The conversation was entirely preliminary and detailed proposals were not discussed. The conversations will be resumed in the office of the Secretary of State this afternoon at 4 o'clock."

Preceding this formal statement, Mr. Litvinoff was presented by Secretary Cordell Hull to the State Department correspondents. Widening his famous broad smile the Russian visitor bowed politely and said in part:

"I have found a very friendly at-

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LaGuardia Wins In New York City On Reform Pledge

Fight All Over Nation to End Career of Boss Rulers Aided by Election

By Wyona Dashwood

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—A Fusion mayoralty, headed by Major Fiorello H. LaGuardia and carrying with it control of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, will come into power here on Jan. 1, pledged to a non-partisan administration, charter revision and sweeping reforms in municipal affairs.

This impending change today puts New York in the forefront of American big cities in the revolt against machine rule and city politics, and follows the overthrow of Tammany, long intrenched in power and undefeated for 20 years.

The defeat of the Tiger and the nomination of Major LaGuardia to head the Fusion campaign against Wigwam control of the richest city in the world are due primarily to Judge Samuel Seabury. He undertook the job when it seemed almost hopeless to all save him.

Judge Seabury was responsible for the overthrow of the James J. Walker mayoralty and Mr. Walker's political exile through his dramatization of governmental misrule here, and, this work completed, Judge Seabury forced the nomination of Major LaGuardia when strong forces in the city opposed him.

During all the time, Judge Seabury held the public imagination and fostered the revolt against waste, corruption and inefficiency by the citizens yesterday, when the voters rose in their wrath and swept into City Hall the Fusion standard bearer and all save two of his colleagues in the upper branch of the Municipal Assembly.

The Fusion landslide swept over all five of the city's boroughs, long the impregnable strongholds of Tammany and its allies, giving Major LaGuardia a plurality of 254,506 over Joseph V. McKee, independent Democrat and mayoralty protégé of Postmaster-General James J. Farley and his New York political lieutenant, Edward J. Flynn, boss of the Bronx and erstwhile Tammany ally.

The total vote polled by Major LaGuardia—855,551—in this bitterly contested three-cornered race which brought the record outpouring of 2,112,146 voters, was within 9000 of that cast for Mayor James J. Walker when he was reëlected in 1929. Mr. Walker then was at the height of his power and popularity and Major LaGuardia was his Republican-Fusion opponent.

Mr. McKee was second yesterday, geting 604,045 votes. Mayor John P. O'Brien, Tammany candidate, up for reëlection, ran third, with 586,100, and Charles Solomon, Socialist, trailed with 63,450.

First Recognition of Soviet By Americans Was in Geneva Movie—And Were Faces Red!

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One rainy afternoon in Geneva, when the Preparatory Disarmament Commission had nothing to do, a couple of correct but bored American diplomats went to one of those stuffy little Genevese movie theaters. They arrived in the middle of a picture, and with little aid from the usher's flashlight stumbled over a rather large pair of knees, and a smaller pair of knees and into their seats.

It was an American film and, like not a few such productions, did not show American life in what all would call its best aspects. At any rate, the Yankee diplomats, finding themselves in a French-speaking milieu, made frank, pungent, and amused comments on their own civilization, as exposed by Hollywood's silver screen.

Then the lights went on. And right there next the proper American career-men sat Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, and his wife Ivy. Theirs had been the knees. Now, the United States delegation to Geneva, fully conscious of its national dignity, had never recognized Russia. Very definitely not! Indeed, a great coolness had always pervaded the air. And to be wedged in a tight little cinema with the Litvinoffs! It was—it must be—all a horrible nightmare!

The Litvinoffs and the Americans, who had sat across a table from one another for weeks and months, continued to sit in elbow-rubbing contiguity. They did not speak; they did not even whisper. It may be assumed that the Litvinoffs were thoroughly amused. The Americans were not. Were their faces red!

And that episode, in little, tells the story of the adventures up and down the world of Max and Ivy Litvinoff. Through embarrassment to triumph! Today, certainly marks the climax, so far, of Mr. Litvinoff's startling diplomatic career. He is undeniably the most successful and most interesting post-war foreign secretary. His career has been a spectacular adventure and the trip to Washington on President Roosevelt's invitation represents the culmination of a series of achievements which have been persistent for three years. If he receives the Nobel peace prize this year few will be surprised, though many may grumble.

Mr. Litvinoff's career is by now pretty well known. Born in 1879 of a poor Jewish family in Russian Poland—his name was Finkelstein, Litvinoff being a revolutionary embellishment—the clever and zealous young man soon found exile to be the better part of wisdom. He appeared in Lenin's chambers in London as early as 1904. Thereafter he lived mostly in London, married

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Things Present

Bear in mind that it is prohibition that has been repealed, not the liquor problem! Read the first editorial, and Mr. Abbot's comments in Watching the World Go By.

"The Thanksgiving Reunion" on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page is freighted with ideas for a holiday dinner for eight.

If you have ever moved—and who hasn't?—read "One House, Slightly Used," on the Home Forum page.

Join Mr. Scroggins in a choice adventure today—only, watch your step! Inside back page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page, another article in the Leisure series, a collection of the best cartoons of the week, and more Vocations (ideas that have brought supplies).

Mansfield Wins With Nichols In Close Pursuit

Nichols, Seeking Recount, Alleges Errors in Wards 3, 9, 19, 21

Foley in Third Place

Parkman Splits Republican Vote—Regular Party Machines Defeated

Final Returns

Mansfield	70,039
Nichols	67,642
Foley	61,232
Parkman	29,015
O'Connell	10,032
Sullivan	9,158
Vote cast	247,118
Mansfield's edge	2,397

Mr. Frederick W. Mansfield, Democrat, trampled two adroit and powerful political organizations under foot yesterday to be elected Mayor of Boston in the tightest contest recorded in 23 years.

Mr. Mansfield's defeat of the favorites, Mr. Malcolm E. Nichols, candidate of the Republican City Committee, and Mr. William J. Foley, candidate of the Democratic City Committee, is widely interpreted today as a mandate from the voters for an entirely "New Deal" in Boston City Hall.

In accord with prevailing elections throughout the nation, Boston voters repudiated the old standard bearers as represented by the administration candidate, Mr. Foley, and the former incumbent of City Hall, Mr. Nichols.

The Good Government Association, in its indorsement of Mr. Mansfield, has been thrust into a more potent rôle in city affairs. This significant result of the election is a direct refutation of those prognosticators who predicted complete atrophy of this organization as the result of what was interpreted to be a compromise indorsement.

Nichols Asks Recount

As is invariably the case in a close election, one of the losers, this time Mr. Nichols, is demanding a recount. Alleging strong-arm methods in Wards 3, 9, 19 and 21, he has taken out his papers and if his petition is approved the votes probably will be recounted next Wednesday.

A serious jolt has been administered to the strength of the Charles Innes Republican supremacy in the city as the result of the vote-getting power of Mr. Henry Parkman Jr. in Wards 4, 5, 18, 20 and 21. Mr. Parkman, by splitting the Republican vote, was the certain means of Mr. Nichols' defeat, and, in the strength displayed, he may have laid the foundation for future supremacy in the Republican ranks.

Certain upsets that occurred in the voting lent wing to persistent rumors that orders had been given to ignore Foley and vote for Nichols.

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Outbreak at Havana Followed by Fresh Activities by Rebels

HAVANA, Nov. 8 (AP)—Rebels seeking the overthrow of the Grau Government appeared to have taken a new lease on life this afternoon despite the Administration's announcement that all was well after fighting in which it was estimated 20 were killed and 50 wounded.

Col. Fulgencio Batista, army chief of staff, gained two victories over the rebels during the course of the day, but the dissidents still dominated a large part of the city, claiming, apparently correctly, that they held control of several police stations and the San Ambrosio, Dragones, Atares and de la Fuerza garrisons.

The first victory of Col. Batista's forces over the rebels was in routing the rebellious aviation corps at Camp Columbia, where the movement was initiated by an airplane flight by Guillermo Martull, former air captain.

Big French Airmada On Way to Africa

ISTRES, France, Nov. 8 (AP)—A great French airmada of 27 planes manned by 54 picked aviators started a mass flight to "Darkest Africa" early today. The first squadron of 15 machines took off in triads, a whirlwind from their propellers blowing berets from the heads of many in the cheering crowd.

Although 27 planes left here today, 30 will take part in the flight, one machine joining at Perpignan, France, and two at Cartagena. On the 15,525-mile flight to French Africa, desert and jungle will be braved for the sake of France's military, political, technical and commercial prestige.

PARIS, Nov. 8 (AP)—A Havas (French) News Agency dispatch from Cartagena, Spain, today said one of the French squadron of planes which took off for a flight to Africa from Istres had been wrecked in a forced landing but that no one was hurt. The rest of the squadron arrived safely, the advices said.

'October Club' Warned By Oxford University

OXFORD, Eng., Nov. 8 (AP)—Oxford University authorities announced a determination yesterday to suppress the "October Club," whose several hundred members study Communism, if the organization does not expel members who attended a recent meeting banned by officials.

Most of the undergraduates escaped from that session when proctors descended upon it, but a number of names were taken. They were required to be in their rooms every night at 9 o'clock. University authorities, meanwhile, have given the "antiwar committee" permission to organize a special Armistice observance. The committee objects to what it calls the military character of the university's official observance.

Bosses Downed In Four Cities

FOUR municipal strongholds of the boss system of machine politics were brought crashing to the ground yesterday.

In Boston, the independent Democrat Mansfield was elected. And despite the frenzied activities of two party machines, long intrenched, the independent vote in total rolled up nearly as much as that of the two machine candidates combined. Anti-machine-domination candidates, Mansfield, Parkman, O'Connell and Sullivan polled 118,200 votes. Organization candidates, Nichols and Foley, totaled 128,900 votes.

In New York City, the fearless anti-Tammany offensive of Fiorello H. LaGuardia drove the tiger from City Hall for the first time in 20 years, with the sweeping plurality of 254,506 votes, and a majority of the Board of Estimate which controls the city finances.

Pittsburgh saw a Democrat wrest control from the Mellon organization.

The Vare machine in Philadelphia fell like a house of cards before the opposition.

Yesterday was the day of good government.

Britain Advises Franco-German Action on Arms

Simon Takes Firm Stand Against 'Rearmament Here or Elsewhere'

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 8—Direct disarmament negotiations between France and Germany are now being urged by the British Government as the next step toward solution of the problem caused by Germany's walk-out on the Geneva discussions last month.

Two statements which are today interpreted here in this sense were made by Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons last night. "The central political issue," he said, "is how to reconcile Germany's demand for equality with France's desire about security. It is regarded as a direct issue, that is, it is a question between those two powers and their respective peoples."

And in the closing sentences of his speech, Sir John recalled Chancellor Adolf Hitler's wish to get into closer communication with the French. "We most earnestly trust," Sir John commented, "that these statements may lead in some form or other to renewal of contact."

In other directions the Simon speech indicated notable changes in the British attitude. Thus, whereas in his speech at Geneva on the day Germany announced its withdrawal from the proceedings, the British Foreign Secretary said the powers now under restriction would have to agree not to begin to increase their armaments "forthwith." Yesterday, however, he declared on behalf of the Government: "The very last thing we want to see is a process of rearmament either here or elsewhere."

In fact, the British Government, it is felt, has gone back to a strict interpretation of the MacDonald draft convention, involving in the words of Sir John last night, "complete abandonment of types of specially offensive weapons by everyone and accompanied by complete qualitative equality between Ger-

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Milestones of Prohibition

1642—Colony of Maryland passed law punishing drunkards by fine.
1648—Indians in Valley of St. Lawrence held temperance meeting.
1833—Georgia gave right of local option to inferior courts of two counties
1846—Maine adopted state-wide prohibition.
1851—Maine prohibition law became effective.
1869—National Prohibition Party formed in Chicago.
Nov. 20, 1874—W. C. T. U. organized.
Nov. 2, 1880—Prohibition made part of state constitution of Kansas.
May 24, 1893—Anti-Saloon League formed.
March 1, 1913—Webb-Kenyon law protecting dry states enacted.
Aug. 1, 1917—Submission of Eighteenth Amendment voted by Senate, 65 to 20.
Dec. 17, 1917—Submission voted by the House, 282 to 138.
Jan. 8, 1918—Mississippi first State to ratify.
Nov. 21, 1918—Congress adopted war-time prohibition, effective July 1, 1919.
Jan. 16, 1919—Nebraska thirty-sixth State to ratify.
Jan. 16, 1920—Eighteenth Amendment went into effect.
Oct. 27, 1919—Volstead act vetoed by President Wilson; passed by Congress over veto.
June 1 and 7, 1920—Supreme Court declared adoption of Eighteenth Amendment valid and upheld Volstead act's limit of one-half of 1 per cent alcoholic content.
March 3, 1927—Bureau of Prohibition established in the Treasury Department.
July 1, 1930—Bureau of Prohibition transferred to the Department of Justice.
Jan. 20, 1931—Report of the Wickersham Commission made public, showing two of the 11 commissioners for immediate repeal, seven for revision, and two for retention.
March 14, 1932—House defeated Beck-Linthicum resolution to restore to the states the right to abolish or continue the Eighteenth Amendment, by 227 to 187.
March 18, 1932—Senate defeated amendments to legalize 2.75 per cent beer, by 61 to 24.
Dec. 5, 1932—House, by 272-to-144 vote, failed to obtain two-thirds' majority to pass Garner repeal resolution.
Dec. 21, 1932—House adopted Collier bill, modifying the Volstead act to legalize beer of 3.2 per cent alcoholic content, by 230 to 165.
Feb. 16, 1933—Senate voted to submit repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to state conventions, by 63 to 23.
Feb. 20, 1933—House concurred in Senate submission resolution by 289 to 121.
March 22, 1933—Volstead law amended to permit 3.2 per cent beer.
April 3, 1933—Michigan first State to vote to ratify repeal.
April 7, 1933—Beer legalized.
Nov. 7, 1933—Repeal ratified by thirty-sixth State.

Prohibition Ends; 36 States Vote Wet; Control Undecided

Return to Old Condition Voted Amid Confusion as to Ways of Control

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Utah Are Deciding Factors in Repeal

Perplexed Nation Waits Development

Carolinas Record Themselves as Dry

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

National prohibition, turbulent second act of the great American liquor drama, is over, and a perplexed nation awaits the opening of the third.

The end is not official yet, of course, for constitutional conventions in the required number of states must formally record the already signified wishes of the voters before the repeal amendment becomes effective, but favorable action in the thirty-sixth state yesterday marks the ringing down of the curtain on this act, as far as the audience is concerned.

The interlude between now and Dec. 5, on which date the last ratification convention meets, will be occupied backstage in exultation over the termination of the second act, and by not-so-exultant controversy over who, if anyone besides those who under their make-up are found to be brewers, distillers, and politicians, is going to take part—and what part—in the next.

Out front the audience still waits, some with thirsty anticipation, some with anxiety, but most of them with uncertainty and wonder. The program-makers, it seems, forgot to mention anything exact about the details of the third act. Only colorful but vague promises have been heard.

Final Trouping

The final trouping of Utah, Pennsylvania, and Ohio across the stage yesterday to join the repeal dash for the exit, was a signal to the property man to let out the curtain ropes which had lain idle since 1919 when the Eighteenth Amendment was voted into the Federal Constitution and the prohibition scene opened.

For many years the play has been in progress. The first act, the long and rather indefinite period of anti-liquor agitation and education, ended with adoption of prohibition. The second act, a portrayal of the past 14 years under prohibition, began auspiciously; but with the reverberations of an unforgotten war still shaking the theater and the gallery packed with hecklers, success for this chapter soon appeared doubtful. Toward the last a great economic storm raging outside, drowning out the lines on the stage, and diverting the attention of the audience from the repeal purpose and value of the play, proved more than even those actors who were sincerely attempting to carry on could endure, and the scene was rushed to a conclusion.

When the curtain goes up again on Dec. 6 the war rumblings will have grown faint, the economic storm will have subsided and the hecklers will have suddenly turned to sympathetic and enthusiastic supporters of the cast. Outside influences thus should bode well for the play. But what of the players themselves, especially the 48 states? It is likely that they will not yet have decided as to their respective parts. A backstage survey at present shows 19 of the states lined up to enter through the door marked "wet"—only 10, however, in the new liquor control costumes called for in this act. The result of these 19, it is ex-

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Vote on Repeal

By the Associated Press

State	Precincts	Total precincts	For repeal	Against repeal
Utah	662	798	95,683	57,569
Ohio	8,198	8,585	1,355,138	560,560
P'nsyl'nia	4,260	7,925	1,042,920	285,254
Kentucky	18	4,204	3,478	2,587
No. Carolina	1,464	1,831	109,009	256,810
So. Carolina	1,925	1,229	33,310	36,554

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—Defeat of the Eighteenth Amendment, victories against boss-rule in four of America's larger cities, New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Pittsburgh; a Socialist victory in Bridgeport, heart of industrial New England, and various local overturns in other big cities, were outstanding developments in yesterday's elections.

The municipal contests indicated mass revolt against boss power under whatever label with importance as an object lesson to municipal leaders all over the country. Nevertheless, even as Tammany went down to a humiliating defeat, it was being pointed out by level-headed observers here that Major LaGuardia takes office now for only four years, that Tammany has kept control of the key post of District Attorney, which has absolute control of prosecutions of gangsters, racketeers and political corruption generally, and that if any lasting dent is to be made against the ancient Tammany system, the real LaGuardia campaign must be considered as just beginning, rather than just ending. William C. Dodge, Tammany candidate for District Attorney, defeated Jacob G. Schurman, Fusion contestant.

Wet victories in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Utah made it certain that Dec. 5 will witness repeal despite the fact that drys, in a last-moment rally, carried North Carolina and probably South Carolina as well. Kentucky is counting its votes today.

Three states will hold ratification conventions on Dec. 5—the same three that went wet yesterday. Repeal will actually become effective the instant the thirty-sixth state has ratified, although formal proclamation will not be issued by the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, until he has himself received formal notice of ratification by the thirty-sixth state. However, the Supreme Court has ruled that the Secretary's proclamation has no effect on the validity of ratification.

Florida will hold its convention on Nov. 14, Texas on Nov. 25 and Kentucky on Nov. 27. South Carolina's convention will meet on Dec. 4, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Utah will meet the following day. Maine's convention will be held on Dec. 7. Officially, therefore, national prohibition has another 27 days to run. Actually it is a deadletter from today. Reports from several parts of the country already indicate that federal courts are postponing consideration of prohibition cases on their dockets until after the repeal date—which means they will never be concluded. In addition federal officials have already abandoned any serious attempt to enforce federal prohibition except in extremely flagrant cases. The only serious concern of the Federal Government now is to stop smuggling from foreign countries because it reduces customs receipts.

Left to the Federal Government, however, will be the task of enforcing the Webb-Kenyon and the Reed Amendments which protect dry states, of safeguarding federal revenue against an anticipated increase in liquor smuggling activities, and devising and enforcing excise tax legislation.

A lengthy report to the President—compiled jointly by the five agencies of the Government interested in liquor legislation—is expected to provide the basis for administration recommendations to Congress covering federal taxes on liquors. Details of the report have not been made public.

Pittsburgh Elects Democrat as Mayor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 8—For the first time since 1906, Pittsburgh will have a Democratic mayor as a result of a landslide that swept William N. McNair and a complete slate of Democratic councilmen into office yesterday.

John S. Herron, Republican incumbent, was defeated by approximately 25,000 votes, although he had the support of the heretofore powerful Mellon-Coyne political machine.

Detroit Backs Subway, Elects Frank Couzens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Nov. 8—The proposal to build an $88,000,000 rapid transit tunnel with money furnished from the federal public works fund, a project which overshadowed the mayoralty race, carried better than 2 to 1 in Detroit's municipal election yesterday.

Mr. Frank Couzens, son of the senior United States Senator from Michigan, was elected mayor of Detroit for the next two years, winning

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Three Farm States Quiet As West Awaits Wallace

Conservative Leaders Urge More Good Will to Displace Radicals' Plans for General Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 8—Renewed confidence that the Midwest's agricultural problem will be worked out without extension of strikes was expressed yesterday by sober-minded farm leaders in three states where picketing and violence have occurred, as movements got under way to oppose "direct methods" and to foster good will in the disturbed areas.

Conservative farm leaders point out that the vast majority of the farmers of the Midwest are still opposed to a general farm strike, notwithstanding the rejection by the Roosevelt administration of the agricultural price-fixing program carried to Washington last week by Governors of five states. It is declared that the radical camp has not gained any great numbers of recruits since then, and that President Roosevelt is still popular out this way despite the criticism directed against his lieutenants.

While efforts are being made by local authorities to "keep the roads open" in Iowa, Nebraska and Wisconsin, a large section of the farm population is declared to be waiting with anticipation for the effect of the visit here of Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, who is scheduled to present his case direct to the farmers in an address in Des Moines Saturday night.

Gov. Clyde L. Herring of Iowa, who called the recent farm conference here, is convinced on the basis of reports he has received that the vast majority of Iowa farmers are opposed to the picketing program.

In several points in Iowa, notably in Pottawattamie County, farmers opposed to picketing are organizing to combat it.

Leaders of the Wisconsin Farm Holiday Association, who ordered a "peaceful withholding" of farm products after President Roosevelt rejected the program of middle western governors, expressed confidence that their purpose can be accomplished without violence.

Mr. Arnold Gilberts, president of the state Farm Holiday Association, declared his belief that the great majority of Wisconsin farmers "favor peaceful methods as opposed to violence in picketing."

Mr. Fred Schultheis, member of Gov. A. G. Schmedeman's agricultural committee, organized to further a solution of farm problems, gave the opinion that no great number of farmers have joined the camps of the more radical factions.

In the Madison area an organization of city people has been formed in sympathy with the "peaceful" strike and to foster mutual good will between city and country. Miss Rachel Commons, daughter of Prof. John R. Commons, nationally-known economist of the University of Wisconsin, has been chosen as the executive secretary.

The major portion of the Wisconsin farm area apparently has followed the orders of President Gilberts, to maintain law and order, to discourage violence and to encourage persuasion

Opposition to farm strikes and picketing was expressed here by Mr. E. P. Brown, farmer, and a member of the board of the Tenth District Federal Reserve Bank. Mr. Brown declared that as far as he has been able to sound out, the conservative property-owning farmer in this vicinity is opposed to such methods and that no great number of farmers are joining the movement.

Tenseness in Midwest; East Has New Troubles

By the Associated Press

Tenseness continued in farm strike centers of the Middle West and minor disturbances were reported in eastern industrial areas as General Johnson yesterday asked farmers to give the Administration's program a chance.

Anti-strike farmers armed with baseball bats and clubs scoured roads north of Sioux City, Iowa, in an unsuccessful attempt to locate pickets.

Despite the burning of two railroad bridges Monday and other acts of violence, Sheriff William Tice at Sioux City said he would not request the Governor to call out National Guard troops unless conditions become more serious.

Creameries in Kandiyohi County, Minnesota, acceded to requests of farm leaders and closed.

In Adams County, Minnesota, authorities were seeking the identity of men who severely beat a one-armed truck driver who was taking a load of cream to market.

Eight men were arrested in Amnitowoc County, Wis., after they had stopped and damaged a truck. But at Appleton, Walter M. Singler, milk strike leader, was shouted down when he tried to address a meeting.

Additional trouble developed in the industrial East. Three employees of the United States Department of Agriculture were stoned near Scranton, where a strike was called by the United Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania.

Three hundred more silk workers struck at the Royal Weaving Company plant at Pawtucket, R. I.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

This Gate Swings In, Invitingly Restful

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Publishers' Photo Service

An Old New Hampshire Tree and Rustic Gate
The "Open Sesame" to Leafy Lanes and Country Grandeur of All Seasons

"It's restful to arrive at a decision,
And restful just to think about New Hampshire."
—Robert Frost

Gates do two things. They let you into places and they shut you out. There is a letting in about this one as it swings on its hinges across a New Hampshire lane. Its graceful, rustic bars are sufficiently spaced to permit an unbroken view of the inviting pathway.

On such another day, in an apple-scented October, when the sky was a soft turquoise, and leaves like tongues of flame licked the crisp, yellow bracken and underbrush into a leaping bonfire of autumn coloring; children with shining faces came dangling their lunch pails, on their way home from the little schoolhouse five miles away. Three could swing on the gate, all at the same time. It was a ritual, the swinging, and the last exciting event on the homeward journey, except perhaps for the discovery of a lingering cluster of scarlet bunchberries under an oak tree, or the first yellow shreds of the witch hazel flower. Many the hand that has pushed the old gate open, many the thought of haste or of patient prayer that has rested in its brief arc as it yielded. It was ever a gate for letting people in.

Boston Snapshots

Watchful Waiting—There they stand, ready for a dash in any direction, poised for action, peering from behind posts, listening attentively, scanning the wide platform. The atmosphere of Park Street subway station is tense as these late evening travelers wait for cars. They know, of course, that these cars will come, but the question is where will they stop and will there be time to reach the doors before they clang gayly into the tunnel?

We read the indicator boards carefully and come to the conclusion that it being after 8:30 and not Sunday or a legal holiday, our car will stop at berth six on the outside track. But just as we start off in that direction a newer sign on the paling arrests our attention. It now appears that all cars on this particular line will stop, except at rush hours, on the opposite track at berth one. As we reach the designated spot a car roars in behind us—with every indication of a non-stop flight. Glancing sadly at it as it stops in the distance, we suddenly realize it is the one we want and join a host of other passengers converging upon it at anything from a trot to a sprint, from all parts of the station. Of course, variety is said to be the spice of life, but still—

* * *

From "The Great Open Spaces"—From the great open spaces of Texas, Madison Square Garden and the Boston Garden came Col. W. T. Johnson to the Tuesday luncheon of the Advertising Club. He brought with him the Range Ramblers, adorned with 10-gallon hats and provided with stringed instruments and cowboy songs. With the aid of electrical amplification their songs were heard above the clatter of knives and forks and the hum of voices. Jack Goldstein of the RKO theaters in Boston had arranged a "Theatrical Day Luncheon" and the Salle Moderne at the Statler was jammed. General impressions we carried away after the long row of guests at the head of the table had been introduced by Thomas Meehan, were these—May Yohe enjoys cooking now . . . Jesse Crawford once played piano in a western orchestra . . . Billie Burke and her "Follies" company were too busy rehearsing for their delayed opening to come. . . . But the "Design for Living" company had plenty of time. . . . According to Colonel Johnson only easterners pronounce rodeo "rodayo" and it is high time they learned better. All these introductions gave Mr. Meehan much the appearance of a jack-in-the-box. Oh, yes, we forgot to say that "The Last Round-up" was sung—but, of course, that was almost a foregone conclusion.

* * *

Boys Prefer This—Boys find more interest in the Italian Line display in a window of the Statler Hotel building. Here there is a very complete model of the Roma—so large that its bow and stern reach beyond the window itself. Having noticed the scene inside the Manhattan they might long to tear a few plates off this ship in the neighborhood of the engines—but doubtless in this case they would find only a disappointing emptiness.

* * *

Fire and Water—There was plenty of fresh water at either end of the salty highway traversed by the S. S. Yarmouth of the Eastern Steamships Lines yesterday. In the office on India wharf Mr. H. I. Brooks, general passenger agent for the lines, told of a trip through the Maritimes from which he had just returned. Although he made a good deal of the journey by land he saw plenty of water. "They tell me," he said, "that 900,000,000 tons of water are supposed to have fallen on Nova Scotia in the last month." As he spoke the smell of a drowned fire still drifted across from Central Wharf where firemen had recently extinguished a blaze by shooting water into it at the rate of 18,000 gallons a minute.

* * *

"The Little King"—A newcomer to the gallant company of screen cartoon heroes headed by Mickey Mouse, is "The Little King" who is often presented through the pages of the New Yorker by Soglow. The first of a new series of cartoons was shown this week at the South Station Theater.

President to Give 4,000,000 Men Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

supporting citizens and get out from under the auspices of relief administrators.

Wipes Out Relief Rolls

While the new scheme will potentially wipe out relief rolls in the United States, there will be no decrease in the demand on state and local agencies for their share of the fund to support the unemployed. Mr. Hopkins believes that states may be willing to furnish money for work relief that they would not give for direct aid. The decentralized administration of the plan, he believes, will appeal to local authorities.

A "hard hitting, quick acting organization made up of people who know what they are doing," is what Mr. Hopkins will aim at for the administration of the new plan. He has called a conference for the first of next week to which persons of this type from every section of the country have been invited.

Leaving his audience gasping at the audacity of a plan which proposed to reduce existing unemployment in the country by over a third within a month, President Roosevelt proceeded immediately after he had announced it at his regular press conference to survey the latest indications of improved business conditions.

He read a report from Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, showing that strikes and lockouts during the six months of this year totaled 900 as compared to 1453 during the same period of 1921, which was, according to the President, the last comparable period. He considered that these figures indicated the lack of any need for concern over existing labor disputes.

Reichstag Fire Called Signal For Red Rising

Goebbels Yells Answers to Questions in Berlin Trial

BERLIN, Nov. 8 (AP)—After an hour's deliberate testimony in the Reichstag fire trial today, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, propaganda minister, lost his temper and yelled back at the cross-examination questions of two of the defendants.

Ernst Torgler, former Communist floor leader in the Reichstag, asked him:

"How can you claim the Communists were the only ones to benefit from the Reichstag fire, when on the contrary we knew you controlled the whole state machinery besides the Storm Troopers and Steel Helmeters? Wouldn't it have been sheer madness for the Communists to fire the Reichstag?"

The minister retorted angrily:

"The question is not who actually benefited, but rather who would have if the mad plan for an uprising had succeeded. You knew you would be extinguished after the election, hence you considered the Reichstag fire your last chance."

Georgi Dimitroff, one of the Bulgarian defendants, asked Dr. Goebbels whether it was not true that the National Socialists also were armed before Chancellor Hitler came to power.

Dr. Goebbels yelled back:

"We would have had fish's blood in our veins if we had not defended ourselves against the slaughter by Communists."

Dimitroff tried to bring out that during the Cabinets of Franz von Papen and Kurt von Schleicher the National Socialists had been found guilty by the courts of terroristic acts. Dr. Goebbels declared these were the acts of provocateurs.

Dimitroff also tried to elicit whether the Cabinet held the police and the Reichswehr in readiness for the Communist uprising anticipated.

During his previous testimony the Minister said he considered Torgler the most dangerous of all the Communist leaders because he had terroristic intentions under a mask of intellect.

Referring to the London commission which investigated the fire prior to the convening of this trial, Dr. Goebbels said bitterly:

"I deeply regret the other nations permitted such a trial—they evidently do not know Communism."

"There simply is no doubt possible in my mind," said Goebbels, "that the Communist Party needed a sensational act like the Reichstag fire to give the signal for a general uprising. Their plan failed because they underrated it."

British Relations With Soviet Enter Upon New Phase

Treaty Under Negotiation Put in Framework of Ottawa Pacts

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Great Britain's trade relations with Russia are about to enter upon a new phase.

Negotiations for an Anglo-Soviet trade treaty began in London last July and are now in an advanced stage.

The treaty that is under discussion is one of a series that Britain has been making during the past year with foreign states as a sequel to the agreements it entered into at the Ottawa Conference of 1932 with allied nations of the British Commonwealth.

British trade relations with Russia have been through some vicissitudes of late years. In 1929, a four-year Anglo-Russian trade treaty was entered into on the basis of "most favored nation" treatment for both nations.

This treaty was rendered out of date by the Ottawa agreements and was accordingly brought to an end by Britain by six months notice which terminated last April. At that time friction existed between London and Moscow in consequence of the imprisonment of certain British subjects in Russia. Negotiations then proceeding for a new treaty thus got broken off and were not recommenced until some months later.

British System Changed

The British position has changed materially since the last treaty was negotiated. Four years ago the United Kingdom was a free-trade country. Now, it has an extensive system of tariffs under which it gives specially favored conditions to British Dominions and Colonies.

These conditions imposed certain limitations upon the terms which Britain can offer to other nations. Thus in the case of Russia, some delay has been caused in the negotiations, owing to the question having been raised of the conditions under which Russian soft wood can be allowed entry into Britain.

This soft wood is of considerable importance to the British building industry, since it can be used more cheaply for certain classes of construction than that obtainable from extra-European sources. To some extent, nevertheless, it competes with Canadian timber and especially with that produced in British Columbia.

The Canadian Government has therefore claimed to bring it under a clause of the Ottawa agreement, which lays down that treaties of the kind should reserve ability to terminate contracts in cases where state action by a foreign government causes prices of such a kind as to be likely to frustrate Empire preferences granted under the Ottawa agreements. This question is now being investigated by a committee presided over by Sir George May.

Large Claims Outstanding

A number of other problems also come in. There are outstanding very large financial claims by British subjects against the Soviet Government. Unless some settlement can be reached in regard to these claims the British Government is not prepared to make more than a temporary agreement for new trade.

Another question concerns the extent to which the British Government should facilitate long-term credits for Soviet purchases in Britain. Hitherto credits have not been allowed to run beyond a maximum of 18 months. This is not nearly as long as has been allowed in some cases in Germany, where three and four year credits have in some cases been permitted.

Yet another problem is how to arrange that the trade balance shall be made more equal.

In the first six months of the present year the value of British imports into Russia was only 18,257,000 rubles ($9,000,000) whereas that of Soviet goods bought by Britain was 34,336,000 rubles ($17,000,000). The corresponding figures for the same months last year were 51,793,000 rubles and 66,152,000 rubles respectively.

The British view is that a larger portion of the Russian market should be apportioned to it in order to remove this inequality.

The chief Soviet imports into Britain at present are such cereals as wheat, rye and barley, farm produce like butter and oil cake, also timber, petroleum and furs. Goods supplied by Britain in return are chiefly manufactured articles including iron and steel, machinery, and electrical equipment. It is over these that negotiations are now proceeding.

Russian trade has gone down immensely during the world slump. In 1925 Russia sent Britain £25,000,000 worth of its goods and took £19,000,000 worth in return. Last year the corresponding figures were £19,500,000 and £10,000,000. There is thought, therefore, to be a large margin for recovery.

British Investigator

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Sport & General

Sir George May

Heads Committee Inquiring Into Prices and Empire Preferences

Alabama Farmers Buy Third of Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Alabama farmer and his 4.5 person family spent $966.73 to live through the last 12 months. That is the figure arrived at by the Alabama Council of Home Demonstration Agents after a study of 81 families in 17 scattered counties.

The cost was divided into $290.50 raised on the farm and $676.23 purchased by the farmer from his cash earnings. Two-thirds of the food consumed was produced on the farm, while food purchased cost $109.09. A total of 34 per cent of the total expenditures goes to food. Clothing cost but 8 per cent.

Seventeen per cent went for operating expenses including fuel, lights, power, telephone, water, ice, etc., while 14 per cent went to savings such as life insurance, investments in real estate and payment on houses. Another 11 per cent was for housing and 3.4 per cent for health costs.

Dust Lies Thick On U. S. Embassy Of Russian Tsar

Its Use by Soviet in Case of Recognition Still in Doubt

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—Because the Soviet has as yet no legal title to it, and the presence of an unpleasantly thick coat of dust, the Russian Embassy, occupying an important site on lower Sixteenth Street, is being passed by during the visit of Mr. Maxim Litvinoff here in favor of a private residence as headquarters for the Commissar.

For 16 years the mansion has been deserted except for a White Russian caretaker and his family. Practically all the furniture has been removed and the windows and doors boarded to keep out prowlers.

Recently a few repairs have been made, but much renovating will be necessary if the building is to become the headquarters of the Soviet Government upon recognition.

There has been some question here as to whether the former palatial home of the Russian imperial plenipotentiaries where the pace for diplomatic society was set will suit the proletarian tastes of the Soviet régime, but it is recalled that diplomatic establishments of considerable elaborateness are being maintained by the Mosco Government in a number of foreign capitals. The question will rather be whether the ballrooms of the mansion, designed for entertainment, will be suitable for the efficient offices demanded by the Soviet diplomats.

Mr. Litvinoff is making his headquarters here at the Massachusetts Avenue home of Mr. Boris Skvirsky, head of the Soviet Union information bureau, who has been the unofficial representative of the Russian Government in this country for several years.

Women Voted Eligible For Agriculture Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIFTON, Ga.—The agricultural club of the Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College, located here, long an exclusively male organization, has voted to take in women as comembers. Formed to seek information on agricultural subjects and to develop leaders in rural Georgia, the club members decided women were needed as allis in their idals.

"The club seeks to function in the lives of all the students," said Dr. J. C. Woodroof, president of the college, "not only on the campus but after they return to their local communities. Agriculture as taught at this institution is in part a woman's job, and home making is in part a man's job."

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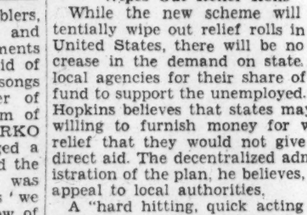

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Russia and United States Open Case at Washington With Study of Data

German Market In Russia Faces Rivalry in U. S.

Soviet Trade Follows in Path of Most Favorable Political Accords

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Germany is wondering how its trade with Soviet Russia will be affected by President Roosevelt's move toward official recognition of the U. S. S. R.

Russia is not only one of Germany's most important markets, but a market which it wishes to develop far more in the future. The policy of expansion toward the east, to which reference is frequently made in politics, is essentially a trade question, for the time being.

What the Russian market has meant to Germany in the recent past may be gathered from the statistics. In 1931, the Soviets purchased 900,000,000 marks ($214,000,000 at standard rates) worth of goods from Germany. This represented more than twice the value of Germany's imports from Russia.

Severe Setback in 1933

Last year, Soviet orders here only amounted to 410,000,000 marks and for the first eight months of 1933 they were 243,000,000 marks approximately. Russian exports to Germany for the same period totaled 120,000,000 marks.

Russo-German trade has suffered a serious setback during 1933 for a number of reasons. When the Soviets' own foreign trade surplus declined, in 1932, in its commerce with countries like Great Britain, Italy and France, it could not afford such a heavy adverse trade balance with Germany.

As a result, in all their negotiations this year, Russian trade representatives have fought more strongly than ever for an equalizing of the trade between both states. Germany, on the other hand, because of its strong protectionist measures in agriculture, was limited in the extent to which it could concede.

Long-Term Credits Needed

Russian foreign trade, it need hardly be pointed out, is a matter of long-term credits. These credits Germany has been able to grant in the past since loans from England and the United States often ended by being industrial credits to Russia. Nowadays, the credits are not coming Germany's way, and the Hitler Government has declared it does not need them.

In addition, Russian trade certainly follows its politics. As its political relations with other states improve so does its trade with those states increase. Relations between Germany and Russia have certainly been little more than diplomatically correct since the National Socialists assumed power. At the same time, political relations with Poland are better. In consequence trade relations between these two states can be expected to show great improvement.

Soviet recognition of the United States—assuming that that country is prepared to grant the necessary long-term credits—must also deal a severe blow at German trade with Russia. For not only can Russia obtain from the New World all it requires, but it also is trading with a country from which in the realm of international politics it expects much.

Ontario Is Agitating Against Freer Beer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The province-wide campaign recently launched by the Ontario Prohibition Union against the freer sale of beer and wine in the Province, has as its aim, a general expression of protest by the people, it was intimated by the Rev. A. J. Irwin, secretary-treasurer of the Union. Interest in the question will be stirred up by the organization of local bodies, with a movement headed by 50 citizens. Ministers of the churches will be requested to speak on the issue.

Postcards addressed to Provincial Premier Mr. G. S. Henry have been prepared and will be distributed. On these it is hoped that individuals will write their opinion on the beer and wine issue, and in this way demonstrate to the Government the volume of public opinion against the extension of facilities for the sale of beer and wine.

First Recognition of Soviet By Americans Was in Geneva

(Continued from Page 1)

there, and worked as traveling salesman for a British firm.

He wisely waited until the Kerensky revolution had been swept up in Bolshevism, and then returned to Russia, speeded there on a swift deportation by irate British officials. In Moscow, knowing languages, he was put in the Foreign Office. There were few diplomats working for the Soviet then. For many years it was hard, bitter sledding. Two contacts with the capitalist world, in Copenhagen in 1919 and The Hague in 1922, resulted only in mutual misunderstanding.

But from 1922 to 1927 Mr. Litvinoff had regularized Russia's relations with most of the important powers. From being an utterly outcast nation, actually campaigned against by the White Armies, Mr. Litvinoff had brought his country diplomatically to the doors of western Europe.

In 1927 began a new diplomatic adventure. Mr. and Mrs. Litvinoff came to Geneva for the preparatory disarmament commission, and the Soviet Minister presented his sensational proposal: "The way to disarm is to disarm!" Scoffed at, laughed out of court by the stiff-bosomed plenipotentiaries, this singular idea caught public imagination. It did more to popularize Russia than anything else. And the free air of Geneva—troubled only by the extremely persistent attentions of heavy Genevese gendarmes—gave Mr. Litvinoff his opportunity to contact with everybody and anybody. Except, that is, the Americans.

The North Star Appears

The turning-point in Soviet Russia's diplomatic entry into Europe came in 1930, at the first meeting of M. Aristide Briand's commission for European union—the poor old United States of Europe that today seems so far away. Some of us saw and wrote about the new advent of Russia at the time. For the first occasion, a Soviet diplomat sat in open conclave with the nations on an issue other than disarmament.

The French—intuitive politicians that they are—saw that a new era in relations with Russia was opening. They actually arranged a private interview with Mr. Litvinoff. So did Poland. That was doubly significant. Warsaw instead of being the center of attack upon Russia gradually became relatively friendly. Mr. Litvinoff proposed, first his treaty of economic nonaggression, and then his chain of political nonaggression pacts.

Slow, steady progress was made with these, while France and Roumania held aloof. Then along came Herr Adolf Hitler and all the rest of Europe came tumbling into Mr. Litvinoff's arms, completely terrified of the big, bad wolf. One after another his treaties of nonaggression multiplied. Warsaw and Moscow threw bouquets at one another. Paris fêted the Soviet, and stern little policemen told the Russian émigrés who had enjoyed France's patronage and favor for over a decade that they must watch their step. Even Roumania, with the problem of Bessarabia notwithstanding, finally signed its treaty with Russia in London this summer.

There remained Washington and, ever since Mr. Roosevelt's election, Moscow had been sure that the New Deal would extend as far as the Neva. Surer, perhaps, than Mr. Roosevelt has been at times. False alarms of American recognition kept ringing for months. Finally, late in September, the hush-hush word went around that something was to be expected in October. It came, and on its heels came Mr. Litvinoff.

In the Soviet Commissar, President Roosevelt will find his doughtiest diplomatic conferrer. Nothing of the warm amiability of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, nothing of the Gallic enthusiasms of M. Edouard Herriot, is to be found in Mr. Litvinoff. He is a realist, and a tough nut for anybody to crack. Plenty have tried and all failed. Beyond any doubt, Mr. Litvinoff is the most "hard-boiled" diplomat in the world. His stock in trade is simple—cynical and smashing common sense. He calls every political fact what hardened men of affairs would call it in private and never employs the terms of diplomats. He thus has his opponent half disarmed before he starts.

On the Glory Seat

Moreover, with President Roosevelt he has the advantage of having been snubbed for 16 years. He has his White House host at a moral handicap before he starts. It is a great asset to be an under-dog who is finally called to sit on the box beside the driver. That is Mr. Litvinoff's position, and he knows how to make the most of it.

Before leaving Europe, the Soviet Minister said that as far as he was concerned, his talk with Mr. Roosevelt need not last more than 10 minutes. He means it. There can be no nonsense, no beating around the bush, from either State Department or White House. Mr. Litvinoff would as soon pack off home as stay. Credits and offers of wheat, cotton, or machinery will be tempting but not too tempting.

So Mr. Roosevelt will have to talk business. But that is just what he and his expert advisers know how to do.

The President's own salty frankness will undoubtedly make its appeal to Mr. Litvinoff. He has not heard much of that in Europe, and he likes it better than the unctuous barbs of diplomacy. A common ground certainly will be established quickly and two of the gustiest, cleverest, frankest and most nimble-witted statesmen of the post-war period will be side by side on that old upstairs divan in the White House.

Russian-U. S. Case Opened

(Continued from Page 1)

mosphere and the quiet which is necessary for the object of my visit."

Both the principal negotiators appeared on the best of terms. They formed a considerable contrast in personality. The ruddy, beaming Mr. Livinoff was nearly a head shorter than the slender, grave Mr. Hull. Both were attired in elaborate morning dress, and there were no traces of either a crowded or argumentative morning. The first contact had manifestly been the "entirely preliminary" survey it was declared to be.

Though President Roosevelt is not ready to enter the conversations formally yet, he paved the way with a stag luncheon at the White House this noon which brought together all the important people, American and Russian, who will be involved. And last night the envoy had met the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, who broke through the ranks of etiquette and festoons of gold braid which surrounded Mr. Litvinoff to give him a warm and personal welcome. Mrs. Roosevelt's greeting alone, of all the galaxy of official presentations, was given in the Red Room.

The State Department survey is expected to continue most of today and tomorrow. Thereafter, Mr. Litvinoff will be ready to go to the White House, where the initial talk is expected after dinner. Already, however, the groundwork for sympathetic contact between the forthright and persuasive Mr. Roosevelt and the cynically frank Mr. Litvinoff is laid in their personal warmth of greeting.

Prepare for White House

In a word, the State Department meetings today and tomorrow are indubitably stiff, formal and boring, at least to the Soviet Commissar. The White House meeting, the very reverse in atmosphere, has thus been prepared by a period of suspense.

At the State Department, which could be entered, even by its habitues today only with difficulty, so great are police precautions, there were grouped around a table seven American officials and the solitary Mr. Litvinoff.

To add to the militant aspect of things, 25 uniformed policemen with prominent sidearms guard Mr. Boris E. Skvirsky's house, where Mr. Litvinoff is staying; motorcycle policemen roar around him everywhere he moves, and the placid, stuffy old State Department now bristles like an armory.

Since it is generally "the Communists" who are expected to break the peace, nobody has yet explained who is going to molest Mr. Litvinoff. Surely not the highly "patriotic" groups which have always opposed Soviet Russia.

On one side, at this morning's conference, was Mr. Litvinoff, pointedly without his assistants brought from Moscow, or Mr. Skvirsky, Russia's permanent representative here.

The Soviet Commissar was surrounded by seven Americans: Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; William Phillips, Undersecretary of State; R. Walton Moore, Assistant Secretary of State; William C. Bullitt, special assistant; Henry Morgenthau Jr., farm credits administrator; Green H. Hackworth, legal adviser, and Robert F. Kelley, chief of the division of eastern European affairs.

Afterward, at lunch, the full forces of the Soviet group were in attendance. With Mr. Litvinoff and Mr. Skvirsky were Peter Bogdanoff, head of the Amtorg Trading Corporation in New York, Ivan Divilkorsky of the Soviet Foreign Office and Constantin Oumansky, chief Soviet press attaché.

Americans at lunch, beyond those in the State Department consultations, included the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce, Lewis W. Douglas, director of the budget Senator Key Pittman, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Louis McH. Howe, the President's chief private secretary, Dean G. Acheson, Undersecretary of Treasury, Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the R. F. C., James C. Dunn, protocol officer of the State Department, and the President's naval and military aides.

Trade Relations Predominate

From the personnel of both groups, it is evident that commercial relations are overshadowing the discussions, as they were intended. But a large portion of the commercial negotiations are, of course, to be deferred for subsequent conclusion.

Mr. Litvinoff has already made an excellent impression on such groups as he has met in Washington. His extreme geniality upon arrival, his informality and affability all impressed those who had not seen him before.

Silk hats were strikingly absent from all of the receptions—although Mr. Litvinoff wears a silk hat with considerable verve when the circumstances require.

But for this meeting of democratic diplomats, the customary topper was kept in storage. Instead, Mr. Hull and the other Americans wore their ordinary attire, and Mr. Litvinoff bore proudly the broad-brimmed black hat which is famous in several European capitals.

His smile was even broader than his hat as he faced cameras at every turn, and it did not flag even when the police escorts became rather obtrusive. Along with Mr. Roosevelt's equally famous smile, this warm and glowing approach is likely to set the tone for the meetings now beginning.

Explaining Soviet Aims to America

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Litvinoff's First Meeting With the Press

Russia's Foreign Commissar Interviewed on Board the Berengaria, Which Brought Him to New York on His Way to Washington

Litvinoff's Ally at Washington Rivals Heroes of Vivid Novels

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 — Diplomatic adventures and perilous chances and curious political paradoxes are not all in the pages of Oppenheim's fiction: most of them can be found in the career of the highly-placed Russian diplomatist who stands at Mr. Maxim Litvinoff's right hand during his visit to the United States.

For almost exactly 12 years Mr. Boris E. Skvirsky has been in Washington. During the better part of that period he has headed a "Soviet Information Bureau," but without any sort of concealment he has been continuously an official member of the Moscow Foreign Office. Russia has then in reality possessed an exceedingly able diplomat in Washington all the time, a valuable informant to both governments.

Mr. Skvirsky's success, which many had wished would be reflected in his appointment, even if only temporary—as Ambassador here, is due in no small measure to his own and Mrs. Skvirsky's adventurous career.

Their very arrival on the Washington scene had all the traits of a vivid novel. Mr. Skvirsky came to the capital as a member of a special delegation to the Washington Naval Conference from the Far Eastern republic, the Chita Government.

Who today remembers the Chita Government? All, at least, who have read Maj.-Gen. William S. Graves's sensational account of the American troops in Siberia. To General Graves, incidentally, Washington and the world owe Mr. Skvirsky. For on one tempestuous night, during White Russian-Japanese control of Vladivostok, Mr. Skvirsky was seized in his lodgings there and hauled out into the snow to be shot by a firing squad. Mrs. Skvirsky made a frantic trip through the storm to General Graves's headquarters, roused the general, and obtained her husband's rescue. But such adventures were mere details in their annals.

To tell it chronologically: In 1905, Mr. Skvirsky joined the young students in Russia who were working for revolution. Soon exiled to Siberia, he there met his future wife in the desolate little town of his exile. She was an even better-known revolutionary, a young art student. They managed to escape singly by the familiar method of bribery and underground railway.

Getting out through Manchuria and Japan, the couple went to Australia to work and wait. Mr. Skvirsky labored on docks, on railroad construction and gradually became a leader of Russian labor. When the March revolution came in 1917 he instantly sped to Sydney and demanded surrender to him and his colleagues of the Russian Consulate-General. Instead, the Russian revolutionaries were furnished ship and taken back to Vladivostok.

In a few weeks Mr. Skvirsky was chairman of the local Soviet, a thankless job, which led to his narrowly-averted execution. Then under Muscovite influence, the Far Eastern republic was organized, and he was an important pillar. Then came the Washington Naval Conference, the China appointment, and later his post with the U. S. S. R.

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FREEZING WEATHER IS HERE!
Every hour is important to the safety of your car!
THIS CHRYSLER-6 (Model 1933) can be protected to 10° above zero with 1 gallon of Eveready Prestone. Cost $2.95. FIND YOUR OWN CAR ON THE CHART BELOW.
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NRA WE DO OUR PART

Put in EVEREADY PRESTONE

NOW $2.95 A GALLON

The same safe, all-winter anti-freeze sold last year for $4.45. Concentrated—not diluted or cheapened in any way.

HUNDREDS of cars on the street and in unheated garages soon will have frozen radiators, cracked engine-blocks, and big repair bills.

Boil-away anti-freezes—a makeshift at best

If you buy a boil-away anti-freeze, it will evaporate during the next warm spell and leave your car unprotected. You'll have the bother of continual testing and frequent refilling.

Formerly, boil-away anti-freezes, with all their faults, had one appeal — low initial cost. But today, at the new low price of $2.95 per gallon, Eveready Prestone is within the reach of all. And, of course, in *all-season cost* it offers real economy. It won't boil away or heat up your motor—even during the warm days. It won't cause rust in the cooling-system. One filling will last you all season long.

FIND YOUR OWN CAR ON THIS CHART. If your car is not listed, see your dealer. He has a complete chart showing every car made. The amounts of Eveready Prestone required, as shown here, do not allow for the capacities of hot water heaters. If you have a hot water heater, or if you need to protect your car to any lower temperature, down to 60° below zero, consult your dealer.

The important thing in buying an anti-freeze is to figure cost to a definite protection point, not the price per gallon. See how reasonably you can get all-winter protection against freezing and rust with Eveready Prestone.

GALLONS OF EVEREADY PRESTONE NEEDED TO PROTECT TO THESE TEMPERATURES

CAR	MODEL	10° above	Zero	10° below
Buick	32-50, '32; 33-50, '33	¾	1	1¼
	40, '30; 32-60, '32	1	1½	1¾
	50, 60, '30; 33-60, '33	1½	2	2¼
	8-80, 8-90, '31; 33-80-90, '33	1¼	1¾	2
	32-80, 32-90, '32	1¼	1¾	2
Cadillac	355, '31; 370, '32; 370-C, '33	1½	2	2½
	370, '31; 355, '32; 355-C, '33	1¾	2¼	2½
	452, '31; 452, '32; 452-C, '33	1¾	2¼	2¾
Chevrolet	'29, '30; Stand. '33	¾	1	1
	'31, '32, '33	¾	1	1¼
Chrysler	6, '31; 8, '31; 6, '32, '33	1	1½	1¾
	C.Q., C.L., '33	1¼	1¾	2
	Imperial Custom, '32, '33	2	2½	3
De Soto	6, '31, '32	1	1¼	1½
	8, '31, '32; 6, '33	1	1½	1¾
Dodge	6, '33	1	1½	1¾
	8, '33	1¼	1¾	2
Essex	'29, '30, '31, '32	1¼	1¾	2
Essex Terraplane	6, '33	¾	1	1¼
	8, '33	1	1½	1¾
Ford	A, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32	¾	1	1¼
	V-8, '32, '33	1½	2	2¼
Hudson	8, '30; 8, '31, '32, '33	1¼	1½	1¾
	SS, '33	1	1¼	1½
Hupmobile	H, U, '30; H, '31, '32	1¾	2¼	2¾
	L8, '31, '32; 321, '33	1	1½	1¾
	226, '32; 326, '33	1½	2	2½
	222, '32; 322, '33	1½	1¾	2¼
La Salle	340, '30; 345, '31	1½	2	2½
	345, '32; 345-C, '33	1¾	2¼	2½
Nash	6-60, '31; 960, '32	¾	1	1¼
	880, '31; 980; 1130, '33	1	1½	1¾
	8-90, '31; 990, '32	1½	2	2¼
	Std. 8, '32; 1170, 1070, '33	1¼	1½	1¾
	Spec. 8, Twin Ign. '32	1½	1¾	2¼
	Amb. 8, Twin Ign. '32	1½	2	2¼
Oldsmobile	F32, 6, '32; F33, 6, '33	1	1½	1¾
	L32, 8, '32; L33, 8, '33	1¼	1½	1¾
Packard	1001-2, 1003-4, '33	1¼	1¾	2
	826, 833, '31; Std. '32	1¼	1¾	2
	745, '30; 845, '31; Del. '32	1¾	2¼	2½
	1005-6, '33	2½	3¼	4
Pierce-Arrow	54, '32; 836, '33	1¾	2	2½
	51, 52, 53, '32	2½	3½	3¾
	1236, 1242, 1247, '33	2½	3½	3¾
Plymouth	'31, '32 Fltg. Power	1	1¼	1½
	Six; De Luxe '33	1	1¼	1¼
Pontiac	'29, '31; 6, '32; 8, '33	1	1¼	1½
	8, '32	1¼	2	2½
Studebaker	Dict. '31; 82, '33	1¼	1½	1¾
	6, '32	¾	1	1¼
	Dict. 8, '32; 6, '33	1	1¼	1½
	Com. 8, '32; Com. 73, '33	1	1½	1¾
	Pres. 8, '32	1½	1¾	2¼
	92, '33	1½	2	2¼

COST OF EVEREADY PRESTONE

½ gallon	$1.50	1¼ gallons	$3.72	2 gallons	$5.90	2¾ gallons	$8.12
¾ gallon	2.22	1½ gallons	4.45	2¼ gallons	6.67	3 gallons	8.85
1 gallon	2.95	1¾ gallons	5.17	2½ gallons	7.40	3¼ gallons	9.62

How many "permanent" anti-freezes will last through the winter?

Rigorous laboratory tests have been conducted on many so-called "permanent" anti-freezes. For hundreds of hours, each product was run through an automobile cooling-system at a speed and engine-temperature *exactly duplicating actual driving conditions.*

Under this test Eveready Prestone was unchanged after 1000 grueling hours—25,000 miles of average driving—still giving full protection against freezing and rust. Other anti-freezes, in the same test, broke down and became *definitely corrosive* in from 50 to 200 hours.

Do not confuse Eveready Prestone with either alcohol or glycerine

Eveready Prestone is a patented product—approved by every car-manufacturer.

Many a can of "permanent" anti-freeze is nearly *half* water. Eveready Prestone is concentrated. It is your safest, most economical all-winter protection. Have it put in *now.*

An Absolute Guarantee

National Carbon Co., Inc., specifically guarantees that Eveready Prestone, if used according to directions, will protect the cooling-system of your car against freezing and clogging from rust formations for a full winter; also that it will not boil away, will not cause any damage to car finish, or to the metal or rubber parts of the cooling-system, and that it will not leak out of a cooling-system tight enough to hold water.

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Tavernized Saloon Gets Indorsement Of Governor Ely

Better Than Speakeasy, He Says, in Addressing the Legislature

Gov. Joseph B. Ely today placed his executive sanction on the tavern, which he identified as a modified saloon.

Addressing the special session of the Massachusetts Legislature, convening today, he indorsed practically in toto the liquor control law recommended by the special committee appointed by the Legislature to fashion such a law.

Approving the saloon as a preferable alternative to the speakeasy, Governor Ely reversed his viewpoint expressed last March when he said:

"I think you will agree with me that it is very essential if 34 of the states are to adopt the amendment (repeal) to give such powerful personalities as Senator Borah and the head of the Anti-Saloon League no opportunity to say that the wet communities will permit the return of the saloon."

But between March and November much of the airily constructed dam of control has been washed through the breach in the prohibition wall with the result that today the Governor is heard saying:

"As much as we may desire to eliminate the saloon, I do not believe that Massachusetts can eliminate both the saloon and the speakeasy. Confronted by this choice, I prefer by all means the saloon. But we shall endeavor to surround it with all possible protection against the worst vices of the old order and call it a tavern."

The Governor justifies the tavern on the grounds that it is the best way of heading off the speakeasy, the elimination of which, together with the whole illegal rum trade, is defined by the chief executive as the first step in restoring public respect for law and order.

Interpreting the tavern as a place to which the workingman may go in his working clothes, the Governor alluded to the assertions of the proponents of the tavern, who hold that unless the workingmen are provided with such a place to drink they will patronize the speakeasy.

"If the reasons given are sound, let us have the tavern by all means," he said.

The Governor apparently foresees a protracted controversy over the tavern, however, for he urged approval of those features of the proposed legislation upon which agreement is possible.

"May I express my general approval of the legislation approved by your special committee," Governor Ely said, "but urge upon you that if serious objection develops to the tavern license, the other portions of the bill be enacted separately in order that they may become a law soon enough to permit the licensing authority to handle properly the situation in anticipation of repeal on Dec. 6."

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"20TH CENTURY" (Peabody Playhouse). Entertaining comedy by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur. 8:30.

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES (Shubert). Billie Burke presents new edition with so many stars and so much scenery that Monday opening had to be postponed. 8.

"BLACKBIRDS" (Colonial). Flying more easily and smoothly as time goes on. 8:15.

"THE PARTY'S OVER" (Wilbur). National Dramatic Players. 8:20.

"DESIGN FOR LIVING" (Plymouth). Corinne Griffith in role made famous by Lynn Fontanne. 8:15.

Movies

KEITH'S — "Invisible Man." H. G. Wells's weird story. Skillful photography produces remarkable effects. 10 a. m., 12:27, 2:54, 5:21, 7:48, 10:15.

METROPOLITAN — "The World Changes." Paul Muni in dramatic portrayal of American progress during the last several decades. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:04, 7:30, 10:17.

STATE — "Night Flight." Fine photography and direction in story of dangerous night mail flying over the Andes and other parts of South America. John and Lionel Barrymore with Helen Hayes and Clark Gable. 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:55.

BOSTON — Kate Smith and her Swanee Music, at 12:12, 3:28, 6:44, 9:29.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Footlight Parade, "The Kick-off" and "Rufus Jones for President." Paramount at 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:20, 5, 7:40, 10:11. Fenway at 1:47, 4:21, 7:01, 9:38.

TREMONT — "Forgotten Men." Made up of official films taken during the war. 10:15 a. m., 12:16, 2:17, 4:18, 5:59, 8, 10:01.

Music

PRO ARTE QUARTET — Sanders Theater, Cambridge. Chamber Music by string quartet from Brussels, Belgium. 8:15.

Other Events

CITY CLUB — American Institute of Banking. Speaker, Sir Herbert Brown Ames. Subject, "Some Observations on the System of Banking in Operation in Canada." 6:15.

PARK STREET CLUB — Social half hour followed by debate. In City Club at 7.

FORD HALL FORUM — Adult Education Department. First class of course dealing with "American Law and Civil Rights," conducted by James P. Roberts. Subject: "Individualism and Authority." In Room 355, Little Building, at 8.

TOMORROW

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM — Recital by Klaus Goetze, pianist. 2:45.

Other Events

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Ralph B. Scholfield, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Colonial Theater, Boston, 12 m. Radiocast over stations WNAC and WEAN at 12:15.

FOGG MUSEUM — Prof. Kenneth J. Conant lectures on "The Monastery of Cluny." 5.

WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION — First of four talks on current books by Dr. Miriam Franc Skirball. 11 a. m.

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA — Annual meeting of Advisory Board. Governor Ely and other guests expected to be present and to share a "Forgotten Man's Lunch." Music under direction of Mme. Rose Zulalian, with Frank Chan, Chinese baritone, as soloist. In the Hospice, 25 Bratlle Street, at 1.

Reich Industry Supports Hitler's Honorable Peace

Meetings Manifest Unity in Economic Fields, Observers Report

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Nov. 8—Industry in a series of exceptional meetings throughout the whole of Germany has indorsed Chancellor Adolf Hitler's struggle for national honor and reconstruction under the Third Reich.

The principal meeting in Berlin, attended by official representatives of industry, handwork and trade, gave outward expression of economic unity, such as has never been presented before, in the opinion of observers here.

The gathering sent a resolution to the Chancellor stating: "The German nation is permeated with the desire by peaceful creative work to serve its own betterment, and thus that of all nations. Not the horrors of a new war, but only the peaceful coöperation of all nations, animated by good will, can heal the terrible wounds of the past."

Simultaneously the resolution maintains that permanent world peace is only possible if peace comes with honor, and this must be accompanied by equal status for Germany.

The criticism generally heard that big industry wants war was answered definitely at the Berlin meeting by Herr Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, president of the Federation of German Industries and head of the great industrial concern bearing his name, when he declared:

"German industry stands unconditionally and fully convinced behind the Chancellor when he says that the last German machine gun could and should be destroyed if at the same time other nations do likewise. This is said not merely from the deepest moral convictions, but also from the clearest economic conviction which German industry had already learned before the Ruhr occupation and since that time, that for industry, even in a disarmed state, there is sufficient place and work.

"German industry is convinced, therefore, that genuine peace through simultaneous disarmament of all states would give an impulse to the economic life of all the nations which no armaments order could equal or even approach."

Public Interest Called Vital to Schools in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Public interest in education must be aroused if the crisis which confronts the schools of this State is to be logically dealt with, Mr. C. K. Wright of Laurens, president of the South Carolina Education Association, told the local unit of the American Association of University Women.

Speaking on "The Crisis in Public School Education in South Carolina," Mr. Wright said that governmental appropriations are being cut off with a resultant lowering of public school standards. The tendency of the Legislature is to overlook the schools, since there is no lobbying for them, he said, charging failure to live up to the State Constitution of 1895 which specified that a liberal education for every child between the ages of 6 and 21 should be provided. Teachers get less salary than unskilled labor under NRA codes. This is putting a prize on ignorance, he said.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	FARM reports.....	Piano Revue.....	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch ....
5:15	Monitor Views News..	Winnie the Pooh	popular	Soloist; orch.....
5:30	Singing Lady.....	Tom Mix sketch .	All-American Boy.	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	The Wizard of Oz.	Dance music.....	Cowboy Tom.....
6:00	Hill billy music and	Evening Tattler;	Reports; talk.....	Buck Rogers.....
6:15	sketch	records; talks....	Dance music.....	Bobby Benson....
6:30	Reports; sports.....	News; pianist....	Black and Blue...	Vera Van; orch..
6:45	Lowell Thomas.....	Your Folks & Mine	Popular program.	Hall Orchestra...
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Vocal program...	Myrt and Marge..	Reports; news....
7:15	John Herrick; orch...	Popular soloists..	Just Plain Bill....	Fischer Orchestra.
7:30	Potash & Perlmutter	Lum and Abner..	Ensemble; chorus.	Talk, "Taxation".
7:45	Irene Rich, talk.....	The Goldbergs....	Boake Carter.....	Dance program...
8:00	Network serial	Bert Lahr; George	Vocal trio; orch..	String ensemble...
8:15	mystery story	Olsen's Music....	Edwin C. Hill....	Female trio.....
8:30	Dangerous Paradise..	Stage Show of the	Albert Spalding;	As I See It.....
8:45	Red Davis sketch....	Air; Variety.....	vocalist; orch....	Mixed quartet....
9:00	20,000 Years in Sing	Adrian O'Brien;	Irvin Cobb; orch.	Rhythm Twins....
9:15	Sing, sketch.....	Rakov's Orchestra	May.-El. Mansfield	Columbians Orch..
9:30	John McCormack,	Leo Reisman's Or-	Lombardo Orch.;	Le Paradis Band..
9:45	tenor; concert orch..	chestra; soloist..	Burns and Allen.	Reports; news.....
10:00	Perkins and Howard.	Barnyard Music	Waring's Orches.;	Hughie Connor
10:15	Joe and Bateese.....	and male quartet	Moran and Mack."	and his orchestra
10:30	Conrad Orchestra....	Talk, Senator J.	Soloist; 2 pianos..	"The Town Crier"
10:45	News flashes.....	Hamilton Lewis.	Reports; news.....	Warnow Orchestra;
11:00	Reports; sports.....	Forecasts; news...	Meyer Davis Le	soloist; quartet..
11:15	The Poet Prince....	The King's Jesters	Paradis Band..	News Service.....
11:30	Enric Madriguera	Jack Denny and	Ozzie Nelson and	
11:45	and his orchestra...	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

8:30 WNAC, Sunrise Special, with Francis J. Cronin at the organ.
8:30 WAAB, Popular Pleasantries, with Francis J. Cronin at the console.
8:30 WBZ, Law White at the dual organ.
10:00 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
10:00 WAAB, Bill and Ginger, popular songs.
11:30 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:00 WAAB, Noonday Musicale, with Francis J. Cronin at the console.
12:15 WNAC, Christian Science lecture by Ralph B. Scholfield, C. S., of London, Eng., from Colonial Theater, Boston.

After Luncheon

1:30 WAAB, Dinner Music by string trio from Copley-Plaza Hotel.
2:00 WEEI, Silver Lining Hour: speakers; soloists.
2:00 WNAC, "State Government in the Present Emergency," Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
2:30 WBZ, "Babes in Hollywood," with Arthur and Florence Lake.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: educational program.
2:45 WBZ, Bella Gaffen, pianist; Marjorie W. Leadbetter, soprano; Aidan Redmond, baritone.
3:00 WEEI, "Echoes of Erin": Joe White, tenor.
3:30 WNAC, "The Theater in Soviet Russia," Lee Simonson.
3:45 WNAC, Curtis Symphony Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor; soloists.
4:15 WBZ, Talk by Mrs. Joseph B. Ely, wife of Massachusetts Governor.
4:15 WNAC, Speech by Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, at Lord Mayor's banquet, London.
4:45 WBZ, Finals of the National Corn Husking contest.
5:00 WEEI, "Crime and Courts in Russia," Fred C. Kelly, in interview.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
5:15 WAAB, American Education Week: speaker; sketch.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, "Captain Diamond's Adventures," sea stories.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; George Gershwin; sketch, Ring Lardner's "The Love Nest"; Richey Craig Jr.; Kitty Carlisle; Giersdorf Sisters; International Male Quartet.
8:15 WAAB, New England Council presents Dr. Gustavus J. Esselin, professional chemist.
8:30 WAAB, "The Game of Chess," presented by Leland Powers Players.
8:30 WNAC, Harlem Serenade; Hall Johnson Singers; Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.
8:45 WBZ, The Revelers Quartet, Frank Black, pianist.
9:00 WNAC, Andre Kostelanetz Presents: Evelyn MacGregor, contralto; Evan Evans, baritone; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Death Valley days, pioneer sketch.
9:30 WNAC, National American Red Cross program.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Fabien Sevitzky's Orchestra; Prof. R. E. Rogers; soloist.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman and his orchestra; Deems Taylor; soloists.
10:00 WBZ, "Hands Across the Border"; Frank Black's String Symphony.
10:00 WAAB, Willard Robison's Deep River Orchestra.
10:30 WNAC, "Over the Camera Man's Shoulder," Alton Blackington.
10:45 WAAB, Gladys Rice, soprano; concert Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.
11:00 WNAC, Rusian artists and orchestra.
11:30 WBZ, Anniversary Party to Marie Dressler; speakers; soloists; sketches; orch.

Somerville Company Seeks Reparations

A petition for reparations amounting to $1776 from the Malden Gas & Electric Company was submitted to the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission yesterday by the Big Bear Market Company in Somerville. This is the first time in years that a reparation case has been presented to the board.

The petitioners contend that the rate under which they are billed is unreasonable and that they should receive current at a cheaper rate either from the Malden company or the Edison company of Boston. The fact that the Big Bear market is in Somerville, the region served by the Edison company, complicates the question, the board believes.

Mr. F. Manley Ives, counsel for the Edison concern, expressed his company's viewpoints regarding the proposal to supply current to the market. He said it would entail considerable expense to extend electric lines to the location and that his company hesitated to take a chance on the investment without some form of guarantee from the market. Mr. Ives said the market might "fold up" and consequently the electric company would lose on the deal.

Dr. Ella Woods Heads Two Honor Fraternities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho—The distinction of being elected chapter president of two outstanding honorary scholastic fraternities at the same time has been conferred upon Dr. Ella Woods, home economist at the University of Idaho. Already president of the Idaho chapter of Sigma Xi, a national fraternity of scientists who have done research work of merit, Miss Woods has also been elected president of the Idaho chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, the leading scholastic honorary society for scholars in letters and science.

The distinction is magnified by the fact that women rarely are elected to the presidency of either group. Miss Woods, who received the Ph. D. degree from Columbia University in 1927, has made notable contributions to knowledge in the field of nutrition.

Theaters

"Follies"

Shubert Theater, Boston—Mrs. Billie Burke Ziegfeld presents "Ziegfeld Follies" (edition of 1933-34) beginning Nov. 7, 1933.

Mrs. Ziegfeld's revival of the "Follies" must be accounted an immediate success. The new show sufficiently glorifies the American girl, offers some good dancing and some clever sketches and follows the current convention by introducing some mild satire. Some of the jokes offend against taste, but there is rather less reliance than formerly on vulgarity in lieu of humor.

Miss Fannie Brice is of course the head and front of the fun-making. The big first-night audience received with glee her every quip, smirk and eye-roll, and was particularly happy over her song satirizing commercialized evangelism, "Soul Saving Sadie," and her burlesque of nudism, "Sunshine Sarah."

Also conspicuous was the contribution of two novel entertainers, Mr. Oliver Wakefield and Miss Betzi Beaton. Mr. Wakefield submits several speeches notable for their daffy inconsequence of abruptly terminated sentences, misquotations and misplaced words, all delivered in the deprecatory manner of the English Upper Classes. We all know people who talk like that, without pay. Miss Beaton is even more vague and irrelevant. These two offer the most original and irrationally engaging consignment of the program.

Parallel honors in the dancing branch must go to Vilma and Buddy Ebsen. There is also Patricia Bowman, an expert but conventional toe-dancer, and of course the large and active chorus.

The sketches vary in quality. "All Quiet in Havana" satirizes the Cuban revolution habit, "Barnyard Theater Inc." the summer playhouses, "Reviewing Stand" the New York weakness for parades, "The Secret" the gossip-mongering columnist. "Baby Snooks" is rather ribald and not very funny. "Is This a Joke?" in which Mr. Willie Howard flees to an asylum to escape the authors of his jests, will probably be better when it has taken on the virtue of brevity.

The music is about what you expect. For those who like that kind of thing there are songs by Mr. Everett Marshall, Miss Vivian Janis, Miss Jane Frohman, Mr. Georges Metaxa and Mr. Don Ross. The director, Mr. Bobby Connolly, had been courteous enough to get his show in smooth running order before submitting it to the public. L. A. S.

Indictments Stand In Federal Bank Case

Judge Hugh D. McLellan, in a decision handed down in Federal Court yesterday, refused to allow the quashing of two indictments, charging Daniel C. Mulloney, president of the closed Federal National Bank, with making false entries on the bank's books.

"The aim of the statute," Judge McLellan's decision said, "was to give assurance that on an inspection of a bank, public officers and others would discover in its books a picture of its true condition. Mulloney was president of this bank and his obligations to the bank should appear on its books."

His finding, the judge said, was based on the claim of the Government that two loans of $29,000 were carried on the bank's books as made to John V. O'Leary, Cambridge bank official, while O'Leary was but a straw man and the money actually was loaned by the bank to President Mulloney.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; slightly colder with temperature near or slightly below freezing tonight; moderate westerly winds.

For all the New England States: Fair tonight and Thursday; colder tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh west or northwest winds over north portion, diminishing Thursday, and fresh to strong west or northwest over south portion, diminishing tonight and becoming southerly Thursday, and fair weather tonight and Thursday.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 3:04 p. m., Thursday 3:44 a. m.
Height of tides 8.9 feet, 7.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:01 p. m.

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Mansfield Wins With Nichols In Close Pursuit

(Continued from Page 1)

Ward 9, stronghold of Mayor James M. Curley, was apparently turned over, lock, stock and barrel, to Mr. Nichols, with the latter registering a plurality of about 1000 over Mr. Foley. City employees, advised to vote for Mr. Foley, obviously bolted their instructions, as it was clear from the first they would, for they have waited for years to register their appreciation of the Nichols policies.

The Hendrix Club, thumping as practically a unit for the "regular" candidate under the late Martin M. Lomasney, ignored the whip if it was ever more than silk, and gave Mansfield almost as many votes as it gave to Foley.

Early Returns Seesaw

As the voting returns started coming in shortly after 8:30 p. m., a seesaw battle between Nichols and Mansfield became apparent, with Mansfield sweeping into an early lead with the tabulations of votes from precincts in Ward 1 in East Boston, the home of Mansfield.

This lead was wiped out by a squall of Nichols ballots in Ward 4 with precinct after precinct pluralities to sweep Nichols into a 2000 vote lead.

The Mansfield losses were recouped with more precincts in East Boston and Charlestown reporting. Wards 13 and 15, Savin Hill and Dorchester wards respectively, liquidated the support of Congressman John W. McCormack and Joseph Mulhern in terms of an approximate 2000 plurality for Mansfield.

Another feature of the voting was the resounding manner in which Beacon Hill turned out votes for Parkman. In Ward 5, the Beacon Hill ward, Parkman's 4482 vote was almost equal to the number cast for all the other candidates combined.

The final tabulations show that Mr. Mansfield's strength was greatest in East Boston, Charlestown, Ward 10, Roxbury; Wards 13, 15, 16 and 17, Dorchester; Ward 20, West Roxbury, and Ward 22, Brighton.

Nichols' power lay in Ward 4, Back Bay; 9, Roxbury; 11, Jamaica Plain; 12 and 14, Dorchester; 18, Hyde Park; 19, Jamaica Plain, and 21, Allston. Foley, primarily strong in South Boston and Ward 3 in the West and North Ends, carried Ward 3, Ward 6 and 7 in South Boston and 8 in Roxbury. R. M. B.

Eight City Councilors Go Down in Close Race; Lomasney Man Defeated

Eight city councilors were defeated in yesterday's election, which was marked by several conspicuous contests, several of which were almost as hard fought as the mayoralty election.

Mr. John I. Fitzgerald, city councilor, was reëlected in the late Martin M. Lomasney's old Ward 3, defeating Lomasney's choice Edward P. Bacigalupo, by a decisive margin. It is thought probable that Mr. Fitzgerald will be chosen president of the Council because of his long experience. In addition, many think he may become Lomasney's successor as ward leader.

The sharpest fight occurred in Ward 16, Dorchester, where Albert L. Fish was reëlected by only 111 votes. Mr. John J. McGrath, his opponent, is expected to ask for a recount. Mr. Martin H. Tobin defeated Mr. Francis E. Kelly, City Councilor, in Ward 15. Mr. Kelly also plans a recount request, his defeat margin being 361.

City Councilors Elected

Henry Selvitella, East Boston.
*Thomas H. Green, Charlestown.
*John I. Fitzgerald, West End.
*George W. Roberts, South End and Back Bay.
Henry L. Shattuck, Back Bay.
*George P. Donovan, South Boston.
John E. Kerrigan, South Boston.
*John F. Dowd, Roxbury.
*Richard D. Gleason, Roxbury.
John J. Doherty, Roxbury.
*Edward L. Englert, Roxbury.
*David M. Brackman, Roxbury.
*Joseph McGrath, Savin Hill.
Maurice M. Goldman, Dorchester.
Martin H. Tobin, Dorchester.
*Albert L. Fish, Dorchester.
Robert G. Wilson Jr., Dorchester.
*Clement A. Norton, Hyde Park.
*Peter A. Murray, Jamaica Plain.
James F. Finley, West Roxbury.
James E. Agnew, Brighton.
*Edward M. Gallagher, Brighton.

*Reëlected.

School Committeemen Elected

Dr. Joseph V. Lyons, Dorchester.
Frederick R. Sullivan, Charlestown.

Federal District Attorney Names Three Assistants

Pending approval by the Attorney-General's office at Washington, three assistants to United States District Attorney Francis J. W Ford in Boston were named last night.

Those named, to succeed Republicans, are Mr. Joseph J. Hurley, Boston school committeeman; Mr. William T. McCarthy of Belmont and Mr. Charles A. Rome of Newton. They will take the offices held formerly by Mr. Elihu D. Stone, Mr. John W. Schenck and Miss Ellen Buckley. It is expected that all three of the new attorneys will hold equal ranks of "assistant United States Attorneys."

Boston's Vote by Wards

	Mansfield	Nichols	Foley	Parkman	O'Connell	Sullivan
Ward 1	6181	3875	3841	456	407	204
Ward 2	3597	3376	2500	484	295	200
Ward 3	3068	2295	4409	848	451	150
Ward 4	1504	3065	1158	2289	234	167
Ward 5	1359	1294	1009	4482	218	152
Ward 6	1607	2002	7224	253	196	182
Ward 7	2182	2063	5746	311	249	280
Ward 8	2099	2112	2986	419	341	209
Ward 9	1769	3154	2530	658	188	139
Ward 10	3272	2587	2558	607	435	361
Ward 11	2948	3475	2187	715	375	420
Ward 12	3389	3919	1782	1234	366	363
Ward 13	3235	2524	2736	686	392	414
Ward 14	3498	4083	3421	1424	625	759
Ward 15	3820	2336	2359	615	521	435
Ward 16	4827	3539	2919	997	787	620
Ward 17	4409	3324	2355	1810	649	752
Ward 18	3955	4176	2511	2578	600	771
Ward 19	3165	4485	1511	1628	408	574
Ward 20	4386	4296	2162	3248	438	891
Ward 21	2344	2886	1258	2307	771	455
Ward 22	3395	2476	2067	966	1086	660
Totals	70039	67642	61232	29015	10032	9158

Mansfield Issues 11-Point Program To Boston Citizens

With the loudspeaker still hot from outpourings of election returns, Mr. Frederick W. Mansfield drafted an 11-point program to govern his contemplated policies in office.

He said: "These pledges I regard as a compact with the citizens of Boston and as a program to which I shall faithfully adhere and endeavor to the best of my ability to accomplish.

"The following are my pledges of what I propose to do as Mayor:

"1—To exercise eternal vigilance to see that the taxpayers get full value for their taxes.

2—To reduce taxes and lighten the tremendous burden now borne by the home owners, rent payers and real estate taxpayers of the city.

"3. To eliminate waste, extravagance and graft, which will make available ample funds for the liberal and normal development of the city and for needed improvements without excessive burdens on the citizens and without parsimony.

"4. To place various departments of the city in the hands of earnest and capable citizens as heads of those departments.

"5. To observe the law regulating advertising in contracts, prohibiting the splitting of contracts, eliminating favored contracts and collusive bidding on contracts and to award them always to the lowest responsible bidder.

"6. To eliminate land grabs and the payment of excessive prices for land taken by the city.

"7. To redeem the fair name and credit of the city of Boston.

"8. To give the city of Boston an honest administration and to administer the affairs of the city to the best interests of all the citizens with fair treatment for citizens and city employees.

"9. To treat welfare recipients with courtesy so that all may receive aid adequate for their needs. No persons compelled by circumstances and through no fault of their own, to accept welfare aid need have any fear that their welfare aid will be cut off when I am mayor.

"10. To treat all city employees fairly so that they may feel secure in their position and their salaries, and no one will be allowed to compel city employees to contribute to any project whatever against their will.

"11. A monopoly of the surety bond business will not be tolerated. Every insurance broker will have the right to free and untrammeled competition and every person compelled to furnish a bond to the city will be allowed to make his own selection of insurance companies and insurance brokers."

'To Restore Civic Decency'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia

Swept Into the Mayor's Office in New York by Fusion's Promise to Stop Waste and Graft and Revise City Charter.

Boston Art Notes

Laura Coombs Hills

The annual showing of pastels by Mrs. Laura Coombs Hills is something of an event in Boston, akin to the former exhibition of the aquarelles of Dodge Macknight. The gallery is astir with enthusiastic visitors, and the enthusiasm extends to purchase.

Mrs. Hills is a portrayer of flowers. She is not merely a decorative artist taking flowers for a subject. The blossoms under her hand have personality, each its own traits of character. In arrangement, in tonal sequences and bold juxtapositions, she conveys to every bloom such traits as modesty, reticence, haughtiness, frivolity. The yellow rose is exotic and elegant; the small red zinnia quaint and unobtrusive. A spray of Canterbury Bells appears languid alongside the alacrity of a branch of apple blossoms.

It demands a rounded technical accomplishment to handle flowers with such discernment and character. Most flower painters shape all subjects according to a set scheme and a common mood. Not so Mrs. Hills. She is rich in years, and rich in device. Her capacity for articulation and continuous renewal exceeds by far that of many artists who are young enough to be her children.

Viewing Mrs. Hills's method closely, we observe how limited is the amount of detail. A very few strokes of the crayon, a mere indication or two, and she has achieved shape, character and color. She gives the onlooker the feeling there is far more detail than actually exists, as the puppeteer does.

Mrs. Hills exhibits a brilliant audacity in the background, which often is in stark contrast with the flowers. She knows very well, however, that colors may neutralize one another when not properly mated. It is always a matter to wonder at, how she can mount red against red, blue against blue, without making a blur. In her pastels clarity prevails.

D. A.

Nonpartisan Votes Elect Eight Mayors In 11 Cities of State

Returns on mayoralty elections in Massachusetts cities other than Boston continue to roll in, showing an overwhelming preponderance of nonpartisan victories.

Of the 11 cities reporting, eight had put in nonpartisan candidates, two had elected Democrats and only Springfield had voted in a Republican.

Three of the four successful candidates for reëlection ran on a nonpartisan ticket. They were Richard M. Russell of Cambridge, with a margin of 2893 votes; J. Fred Manning of Lynn, winner by 17,855 votes, and Charles A. Lyons of Marlboro, with a plurality of 831. Worcester put John C. Mahoney, Democrat, back in office by 7081 votes.

Other nonpartisan winners and their margins were Frederick L. MacDonald of Waltham, 2930 votes; James E. Hagan, Somerville, 5071; Allen H. Bagg, Pittsfield, 658; John J. Irwin, Medford, 2775; James A. Roche, Everett, 1366.

James J. Bruin, with a winning margin of 1667 votes in Lowell, was the other successful Democrat. Springfield's Republican triumph went to Henry Martins.

Democratic Carts Upset in Connecticut

By the Associated Press

Connecticut reports the overturn of Democratic administrations in two of the three largest cities. A Socialist, Jasper McLevy, was elected Mayor of Bridgeport by a plurality of nearly 6000.

Fellow party members regard Mr. McLevy as a conservative rather than an extreme, or even militant Socialist. He often has been his party's nominee for some office in elections, both local and State. Opponents dubbed him the "perennial candidate."

Mr. McLevy has advocated Socialism as a faith rather than a panacea. It has been his expressed opinion that ideals of Socialism promise more help to the worker than those of other parties. He has said he disliked Communism.

In Hartford, Mayor William J. Rankin, Democrat, was denied reelection as a split in the party sent the Republican, J. Watson Beach, into office by a narrow margin of about 2000 votes.

One Democratic mayor, however, John W. Murphy of New Haven, held his office, defeating Maj. Edward L. White, Republican, by more than 7000 votes.

Great to Be Winner, Florist Learns, And Also As Well to Be With Winner

It's great to be a winner.

The florist around the corner pulled a few faded leaves from a gigantic bunch of chrysanthemums. "It's great to be ahead when the votes are counted," he declared to the regular customer who came in to place the weekly order of roses for his wife.

The florist tied the chrysanthemums up with a yard of yellow ribbon. "These are for Mr. Mansfield. One of the regular political jobseekers is sending them 'with his congratulations, hearty good wishes, unfaltering devotion' and all that old stuff. Yes, it's great to be winner."

The telephone cut shrilly in upon the conversation and the cloak of mild and amused satire faded out of his voice. "Yes, sir," he replied briskly into the mouthpiece. "Mr. Mansfield, yes, sir. I knew that as soon as I saw the morning paper. Oh, sure, I can understand you checking upon it just to make sure, O K., I'm sending them right up."

He hung the receiver up with a click. He laid the chrysanthemums carefully in the long box and tied it up with a few yards of gaudy string. He reached for a card and wrote in a firm, bold hand, "Mr. Frederick W. Mansfield."

He smiled with mild satire again flitting across his face. "I couldn't address the card till this morning," he said drily. "The chap that ordered them yesterday couldn't tell, of course, just who was going to be Mayor this morning."

"With my deepest and heartiest congratulations," the florist read aloud as he wrote, "at your victory, which adds to my personal pleasure the joy of seeing the right man installed in city hall."

He laid the box carefully on top of the boxes for morning delivery.

"It sure is great to be a winner," he said again.

Los Angeles Gets Cherry Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Members of the local Japanese colony have given 360 cherry trees to Los Angeles as a token of their friendliness and in appreciation of a civic beautification campaign started by the women's service auxiliary of the Chamber of Commerce. The trees will be planted near Griffith Park.

Quiet Industry and Hard Work Characterize Mansfield's Career

Boston's New Mayor Was Born Here and He Earned His Way Through High School by Clerking in Drug Store

The steady but quiet and unspectacular rise of Mr. Frederick W. Mansfield from store clerk to Mayor of the city of Boston gives every evidence that City Hall will wake up and rub its eyes in wide-eyed astonishment, a few years hence, at the discovery that it has become a citadel of orderly and businesslike government.

There will be no fuss and feathers coming from this serious-faced lawyer with his tall figure soberly clad in black, if his record is any criterion. Only action, the more effective because he wastes no time in useless haranguing or staging of dramatics.

His political record—twice candidate for Governor of the Commonwealth and once for Mayor of Boston—has scarcely a tinge of political machinery and bossism in it, even reading between the lines.

He stood each time as the representative of the people, on the platform of his own convictions, and his previous lack of political success was attributed to the fact that none of the established organization leaders supported him.

His personal record is equally devoid of the spectacular; but it shows the steady progress of a man who works intently on the business at hand, and followed the advice of that type form of industry, Calvin Coolidge, in being "prepared always for the next step."

Born in Boston

Born of Irish parents 56 years ago, in the city of Boston, he started out the catalogue of his projects by working his way through the East Boston High School as a drug store clerk.

Immediately after graduation, he became a registered pharmacist, when the interlude of the Spanish-American war came to delay for a bit the next step of his career.

When he received his honorable discharge, he returned to his work as a pharmacist, but only to work his way through the Boston University Law School into his chosen profession.

Once admitted to the bar, he associated himself with a group of prominent Boston attorneys, and then found the group too restricting. So he struck out for himself; and today when his friends refer to it, they confess with a smile that here is evidence enough that from the first he would submit to no boss.

As Labor Lawyer

Then, as the laurels of a successful law practice came his way, and the presidency of the Massachusetts Bar Association, there opened that chapter of his work which caused the rafters to ring in the offices of Boston labor officials this morning. As attorney for labor, he did yeoman pioneer work in the forging of those labor laws which make Massachusetts justly respected today by social workers throughout the world.

His hand was in the drafting of the eight-hour law, the original 54-hour law for women and children, the law allowing peaceful persuasion by pickets during strikes, and a goodly quota of other protective labor measures now on the statute books.

Politics entered the picture as early as 19 years, when he unleashed his not inconsiderable talents as a debater for the cause of Bryan and the famous "cross of gold" crusade for free silver. Which has led some of his supporters to remark with wry amusement that as Mansfield becomes Mayor, silver seems almost as free as his early speeches would have wished it.

1929 Campaign

After the two candidacies for the governorship, in which he stood for what he considered the best good for the people regardless of political considerations, and after a state treasurership under Gov. David I. Walsh, came his last minute consent to run against Curley for Mayor in 1929. The Good Government Association had insisted that he was the only man to make the fight against organized misrule, and overrode his original refusel to run with the plea of public duty. The 97,000 votes he polled were from the same forces of honest government that gave 118,000 votes to three candidates yesterday, and elected Mansfield.

Last night at the Parker House, where he watched the returns with his wife and son, he faced the victory with the same serious purpose that has dictated his career. There was no shouting, and no bargaining hurley-burley with office-seeking suppliants, trying to climb aboard the band wagon. He received the news quietly, withdrew for a moment to a corner of the room, and gave out a platform to the representatives of the press in his accustomed measured voice.

He will take the hurdles at City Hall in his stride, say his friends. He will not disregard his promises. He will methodically root out machine control. He has no conflicting political ambitions, they say. He stands as one of the people, doing his best for the common good.

Mexican Shoe Men Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Fifty-nine delegates from various parts of Mexico attended the National Shoe Manufacturers convention in Mexico City this month. Among problems which the manufacturers studied are means of increasing consumption of their products and of eliminating clandestine manufacture of shoes which are placed on the market without payment of taxes.

Why shouldn't I look YOUNGER...
I'm wearing a "junior misses" complexion... nothing but a fine soap for me from now on!
● Those youngsters trying on those new sheer woolens in the "junior misses" gave me the idea.
Said one to the other: "You're telling me! Why, I never use anything but Roger & Gallet Soap."
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* * *
You can safely entrust the most delicate skin to Roger & Gallet's because there is no finer soap made anywhere. None more exquisitely smooth and gentle in its cleansing action. It contains only the purest ingredients, the finest edible fats, that are kneaded and re-kneaded into the blandest of soap. It costs a little more than ordinary brands but it lasts so long it's really just as economical in the end. Sold by all the better shops, drug and department stores.
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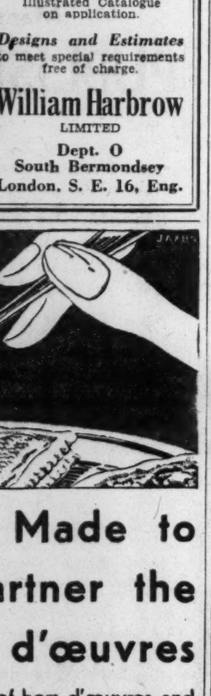

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Justifying Beer By Rockefeller Group Deplored

Dry Industrialists Also Criticize Leniency Toward Drinking

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Claiming that the recently published Rockefeller survey on "Liquor Control" has thrown its influence "squarely behind the brewer and his demoralizing and crime-breeding products," the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation strongly criticizes the report for its justification of beer and of so-called "moderate drinking."

Waiting for the publication of the complete report before making any comments, the dry foundation has just released a statement characterizing the survey as "a perfect example of Rip Van Winkle reasoning and reactionary findings, unsupported by even a scintilla of authoritative, up-to-date evidence."

Parts of the report, the foundation comments, are "commendably and impressively done." The foundation applauds "the report's convincing dissection of the clearly outdated 'license' policy of attempted 'liquor control,' the frank exposure of its abominations as a promoter of corruption and a perpetuator of liquor dominance in politics, industry and society alike. The same is true of the report's emphasis upon the imperative need for continued exhaustive research and a comprehensive program of education upon the whole subject."

But the much "excellent counsel" which the report gives regarding the drafting of liquor control codes and statutes, in the eyes of the dry group, is "more than offset" by its compromise with beer and moderate drinking.

Three Main Criticisms

The foundation criticizes the report for three main reasons, which are:

1. "Unqualified acceptance and defense of beer as a peerless temperance nectar, innocent of intoxicating or crime-breeding qualities.

2. "Consistent attitude throughout, commending the so-called 'moderate' use of alcoholic liquors, and belittling and rebuking the advocates of nation-wide individual total abstinence as 'fanatical' and visionary.

3. "Running stream of attack upon and misrepresentation of the principle and policy of prohibition, whether federal, state, or local, which, by the way, is unsustained by facts or data of any kind."

In classing the report as "Rip Van Winkle reasoning," the foundation says that it "ignores the results of scientific and social research of the last 25 years."

Continuing, the foundation's statement says the report "accepts in toto the blind sophistries of the brewer and, in support of its own conclusions, deliberately posses over the verdicts of dispassionate investigation, such as, for instance, the findings of the Royal Commission on Licensing, England and Wales, 1929 to 1931 inclusive, and harks back 30 years to the long exploded claims of the Committee of Fifty, that classic aggregation of moderate drinking and prohibition-hating social philosophers of a third of a century ago."

Effects It Might Have

If sanctioned by public sentiment and enacted into law, the foundation says, the report "would tend to establish the American brewer politically and legally, as perhaps the most favored and fortunate industrialist in the commercial life of America."

Scientifically, it says, the suggestions as to beer, if carried out, would have the following results:

1. "Would save the brewers 40 per cent of their present government taxes, increasing their profits to $75,000,000 or more annually.

2. "Would remove all local restrictions for retail sale of beer, as far as location or number of permits are concerned.

3. "Would sanction unlimited beer and brewery advertising.

4. "Would re-classify beer as a non-intoxicating beverage, divorcing it permanently from all other liquors.

5. "Would guarantee minimum low state or local retail beer license fees.

6. "Would base all future 'temperance' education on the principle of moderate, 'controlled' indulgence in alcoholic liquors, and aimed at so-called 'abuse,' not the use, of these beverages."

Alabama Governor Orders State Officers To Enforce the Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Gov. B. M. Miller of Alabama has called on the law enforcement agencies of the State to "do your duty" and enforce the prohibition laws, which he said were being publicly and contemptuously violated. His statement was directed to the Attorney-General, circuit and county solicitors and all sheriffs.

"A large majority of the citizens of Alabama do not approve, encourage, condone nor will they tolerate, the open, brazen and public trampling under foot of the prohibition or any other criminal statutes," said the Governor. "As your chief executive and chief servant of the people I call on you to recognize and to do your duty, fairly, firmly, faithfully and fearlessly. . . ."

The Governor's letter was five pages long, and cited all Alabama laws dealing on the question of prohibition.

"It is time for action," the Governor said. "We must be governed by laws and not by lawless men."

In some Alabama towns despite a state law prohibiting the sale of beer with an alcoholic content exceeding ½ of 1 per cent, the widespread sale of 3.2 beer has been reported. The effect of the Governor's statement is that this must stop. Already a number of arrests have been made in Birmingham and elsewhere.

Prohibition Repeal Opposed by Educator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Dr. Frank Porter Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, said here he is opposed to repeal of the prohibition amendment because the liquor traffic is a menace to society. Here to hear Mr. Clyde R. Hoey address a dry mass meeting, Dr. Graham gave his views on prohibition as follows:

"We who still support prohibition are not unaware of prohibition's many failures and their sinister implications. We, too, believe that the truest prohibition is the self-control that comes from within the individual. But we also believe that freedom and self-control find their reenforcement in the environment of the community and the sanctions of society.

"I am opposed to traffic in liquor for the same fundamental reason that I am for abolition of child labor, night work for women, the long work week, low wages, war, and many other forms of human exploitation."

Schools Aid to NRA, Atlanta Woman States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The part schools of the nation play in the NRA program is a heavy one, Miss Allie B. Mann, chairman of publicity for the Atlanta School Teachers' Association, stated.

"Added demands are placed upon schools, to take care of children recently eliminated from employment, Miss Mann said. "If educational facilities are not provided for these children, the spirit of the NRA will be defeated. Surely it would work injury to these children if they were turned loose into idleness."

What Repeal Is Meant to Do

Does repeal of prohibition constitute a mandate from the people for less abstinence and sobriety?

No! analysis of the situation declare. It was the hope of improvement which led the voters to order a change, and not that they desired a return of the "good old days."

They were told that prohibition failed to decrease drinking, and, in fact, by forbidding it, actually increased it. They were told that prohibition caused crime, unemployment, and fatalities. And they were told that repeal would decrease drinking, do away with crime, and bring prosperity.

Some of them voted for repeal because they wanted either less restriction on their drinking, or the profits which go with legalized liquor. These, however, were few in comparison with the great army which 14 years ago caused by an overwhelming majority the adoption of prohibition, and which during these years cannot be said to have grown to abhor liquor any the less.

They voted, not for liquor, students of the problem insist, but for the things which repealists claimed would come with prohibition out of the way.

And whether or not there will be any improvement with prohibition repealed, brewers, distillers, saloon keepers, and politicians are urged to remember that it was temperance, not drink, for which the American people voted, even though they voted against what a great many of them still believe is the only possible road to that temperance.

A logical response to that vote can lead, it is held, only to a continued decrease in the consumption of intoxicants, even if that leads eventually, as many contend it will, right back to national prohibition.

The people of the United States know that liquor is a social and economic evil. They may be wrong, the drys point out, in seeking its eradication through banishing the only system which has shown promise of doing it, but it is certain that they seek, not more liquor, but less liquor.

Hidden Rackets Are Revealed In 'Help Wanted' Column 'Ads'

True experiences in answering typical newspaper "help wanted" advertisements show how carefully worded "ads" are used to prey upon those who are seeking needed employment. They emphasize need for most careful investigation before offers are accepted. This is the third of six articles.

Must Be Satisfied With Good Earnings

WANTED—Young men, pleasing personality, age 20 to 24, for order department. Must be satisfied with $30 weekly to start. Apply 9:00 a. m., 613 Merton St.

Fred Burns, unemployed, studied this advertisement in the morning newspaper for a long time. Visions of the many applications he had presented and the futile letters he had written came vividly to his mind and an involuntary sigh escaped him.

"Must be satisfied with $30 weekly to start." The words, printed in the customary small type, loomed up all out of proportion to the rest of the page. He would be grateful to start in any legitimate enterprise at half that amount.

The following morning, although he had arrived at the address given in the advertisement long before the stated time, Fred was in a waiting line of young men, all of whom presumably, were willing to start at $30 weekly. The interviewer was a florid complexioned man with a decidedly dictatorial manner.

My Name's Royce

"Sit down," he commanded, when Fred finally appeared before him in the small, glass-enclosed private office. "My name's Royce."

"Burns, is mine," said Fred seating himself and looking expectantly across at Mr. Royce.

"How old are you?"

"Twenty-four," answered Fred.

"You look younger. Education?"

"College."

"Any sales experience?"

"Just grocery store."

"Mr. Burns, many of the salesmen working for this company are making $75 a week and some are making as high as $100. Most of them were not salesmen before they came to us. Our proposition is so easy to sell that we don't keep a man who cannot make at least $30 a week. Are you interested?"

"So far."

"Very well. We publish magazines. For two cents a day, the price of a daily newspaper, we deliver to any house these two widely read magazines," indicating some periodicals on his desk. "This," pointing to one with a stubby finger, "is a weekly, and this," tapping another, "is a monthly. Just two cents a day, or sixty cents a month."

"For how long?"

Continues Four Years

"Twenty-four months. The subscription continues for four years. In other words, the subscriber pays for a three years' subscription in two years and get a full subscription to both magazines free."

"What is the commission?"

"The commission is $2.50 for each order. Two orders a day means $30 a week. Every man must average that much to stay with us. Many men average more than five orders daily."

"I don't see how they sell so many."

"That's easy. They're all young. When the woman of the house comes to the door they say, "Good morning madam, I'm working for a college scholarship.' That nearly always gets favorable attention and the women are glad to help a nice-looking young man earn his education."

"But," objected Fred, "I finished college two years ago."

"That's all right," replied Mr Royce with an impatient gesture, "most of these boys have no intention of going to school. You're not telling a lie."

"What about the college scholarship?"

"Well here," taking a pencil and putting some figures on a pad in front of him, "the quota is two orders daily, or 50 monthly, or 300 in six months. Now if you exceed the six months' quota by 50 per cent, in other words if you get 450 orders in six months, we present you with a $250 scholarship."

"But," started Fred.

"Now wait. After you have been awarded the scholarship, if you don't want it you can turn it in to us for full face value. It simply means a cash bonus of 50 cents per order for exceeding the quota by 50 per cent."

As Fred was passing a group of young men in the downstairs entrance hall he heard one of them say, "Ah, it's the old magazine racket. Let's go to the game."

Prohibition Ends; 36 States Vote Yes

(Continued from Page 1)

over Mr. Philip Breitmeyer by a vote of 141,772, to 76,363.

Only about 40 per cent of the registered strength of the electorate went to the polls, and returns indicate that most of the candidates and proposals won with what is known as the "organization" vote, the nucleus of which is 25,000 city employees augmented by a large army of welfare dependents.

Voting on Utilities Shows Varied Results

By the Associated Press

Proposals to build municipal electric light systems or additions to city utilities were leading today in Camden, N. J., and San Francisco, but three Ohio towns and Salt Lake City were registering disapproval of municipal additions.

Portsmouth, Ohio, for the third time in four years turned down the suggestion for a municipal light plan and the trend in Youngstown was against city-owned utilities. Completion of almost half the vote in Cincinnati foreshadowed defeat for the proposal to have the city acquire and operate gas and electric plans there.

The first 10 districts of Camden's 108 showed a lead of more than 200 votes for proposed construction of a $10,000,000 city-owned light plant.

In Salt Lake City, however, early returns showed that the proposal to build an $18,000,000 municipal light plant was behind, 3 to 1.

British Token Payment Fails to Affect France

PARIS, Nov. 8 (AP)—France's debt default policy, officials said yesterday, is unaltered by Great Britain's decision to renew the token payment.

The Government might have raised the question of debt negotiations if England had settled, but inasmuch as Great Britain failed to solve the problem, neither the Government nor the Parliament, the officials added, is likely to change attitude.

Taxing of Liquor For Care of Its Wreckage Urged

Anti-Saloonist for Making Traffic Responsible for Its Injuries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 8—It is up to the friends of liquor to "control those whom they have taught to despise the law and the Constitution," according to Mr. James K. Shields, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey.

In a press release made public simultaneously with the indorsement of the repeal amendment by voters of the last State required to give the two-thirds majority necessary to throw the dry law on the scrap heap, Mr. Shields urged creation of a fund, to be raised by liquor taxation, to supply "at least the necessities of life" to persons whose lives have been wrecked, either directly or indirectly, by intoxicating drinks.

Such a fund would operate somewhat as industrial liability insurance does now, making the liquor traffic responsible for its injuries to individuals and to society, Mr. Shields said.

The proposal is one of four recommendations which, Mr. Shields holds, are essential features of any program to cope with the situation caused by repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"First, every local community should have the right to decide by popular vote whether liquor be sold at all; in other words, local option," the statement said.

"Second, believing the return of the saloon to be inevitable, that all such places where liquor is sold at retail should be open to the public view; in other words, no screens allowed, no back-door entrances or rooms connected for vice and gambling.

"Third, that enforcement of the law should first of all rest upon the local mayors and police. Also the granting of licenses should be by these same responsible local officials.

"Fourth, the traffic should be made to bear the burden of its own wreckage. Everyone, wet as well as dry, knows that the liquor traffic, if it is to be tolerated any length of time, will need every restraining influence and the most powerful one possible would be to make it responsible for its injuries to individuals and society.

"The liquor traffic in the past has incapacitated more men to support their families than the combined factory machinery of the nation. Why should the liquor traffic escape the burden of its injuries to individuals and society which moral and highly respectable industry has to bear? Not to set up such a fund, by taxation of the liquor traffic, is to make the liquor traffic favored above all industrial and transportation activities."

Britain Unaltered Toward Disarmament

(Continued from Page 1)

many and other states as to types of weapons which are internationally permitted."

Sir John reiterated the British standpoint regarding armament reduction as being intended to obtain the "principle of equality for Germany in a system which would give security to all nations."

Disarmament by Stages

Disarmament, he went on, must be reached by stages. Pressed by Mr. Lloyd George on this point, he declared the so-called period of probation for Germany was a "phrase and not only a phrase but a conception which we of the British delegation rejected publicly and privately throughout" the Geneva discussions. He insisted that the "first period" of the disarmament convention would involve transformation not only of the German army into a militia but fundamental changes affecting the personnel of France, Italy and Poland also.

Simultaneous with this reduction of effectives there would be set up an adequate system of international supervision which would be the same for all. Next would come "substantial disarmament by the heavily armed powers, accompanied by complete qualitative equality.

Britain is also now pledged to support the proposal that Germany should "know beforehand" how much disarmament there is going to be. Moreover, an attempt is made to set Germany's fears to rest that the Allies would be able to evade their disarmament obligations by the simple method of saying Germany had not "observed" the convention. In the British view decision on this point should be arrived at by "an impartial international body" and not left for "each nation to be a judge for itself."

While making these concessions to the German viewpoint, Sir John strongly reaffirmed Britain's Locarno obligations. This, it is felt here, was not only to please France but in order to test British public opinion. In past weeks, there has been vigorous agitation against Locarno treaties, partly from the Rothermere press which urges that the treaties be replaced by an Anglo-French defensive alliance, partly from Lord Beaverbrook's newspapers, which support a complete isolationist policy.

Sir John's championship of Locarno yesterday was approved by every responsible party leader, not a single one of whom supported a policy of isolation.

Even Mr. Lloyd George, while criticizing the "spirit of Locarno" as being no longer drinkable because "it is charged with too much picric acid," said he is "entirely with" Sir Austen Chamberlain, author of the Locarno pacts, when he declared the peace of Europe depends on the nation carrying out their treaty commitments.

The whole House accepted Sir John's rebuttal of the charge in the press that because of Locarno British troops could be slaughtered on the battlefields of Europe without the assent of British Parliament having to be obtained. The Government's interpretation is that in all four cases under which Locarno pledges Britain—and Italy—to intervene in Franco-Germany conflicts Britain's prior assent is "necessary."

In three cases Britain has the right of vetoing intervention as a member of the League Council, which has to be unanimous In the fourth case, when immediate action is required, the British Government is the "sole judge" whether the obligation holds.

Consequences of Withdrawal

Considerable diplomatic significance is also attached here to Sir John's statement that, in the view of the British Government's legal advisers, withdrawal of Germany from the League does not release Locarno signatories from their obligations, as has been stated in some quarter.

Sir John's comment is regarded as conveying a cautious warning to Germany. If, however, Germany's withdrawal from the League ever became effective, he said, it would raise issues of such far-reaching character that careful consultation of the other parties to the treaty would be necessary.

The speech was generally well received. The figures the British Secretary gave to reductions in Britain's land, sea and air arms since the World War ended are regarded as proving all three political parties here have coöperated in the work of disarmament, seeing that every administration has been responsible for some of the cuts he enumerated.

In fact, the debate is taken as proof that though there has been considerable criticism of the present government's methods, particularly that of Sir John, in conducting the disarmament negotiations, there is fundamental agreement on the main lines of British disarmament policy.

Goering's Visit to Rome Eased Misunderstandings, Berlin Papers Report

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Nov. 8 — The visit to Rome of the Prussian Premier, Gen. Hermann Goering, first described here as mere official inspection of the Prussian Historical Institute there, is now admitted also to have had certain political significance.

At the same time informed circles contended that foreign newspapers had exaggerated when they stated that General Goering went to Rome with plans for new disarmament discussions. Here no more is admitted than that the visit had helped clear away misunderstandings between the states, differences which may have arisen since Germany left Geneva. The time for concrete proposals is still in the future, it is emphasized.

Concerning rumors that General Goering's visit was connected with Austro-German relations, it is pointed out that the publication abroad of what might haappen in central and southeastern Europe if German National Socialists crossed the Austrian frontier was already obvious to the German Government without General Goering's having to go to Rome to find out. The story ran that Italy would in such circumstances march into the Austrian Tyrol and Yugoslav troops be mobilized.

The German press makes little comment upon yesterday's London and Paris talks on the disarmament issue. The few comments there are are decidedly appreciative. It is considered that most of the speeches in the House of Commons were delivered with a high sense of responsibility and that not one of them hindered an honorable understanding on on a new and sound basis. The general impression gathered here is that a real understanding of the German viewpoint is now beginning to appear abroad.

Meanwhile "malicious rumors in the foreign press" that immediately after the elections the Reich Cabinet will be reconstructed are officially denied today. One of the earliest decrees of the post-election Cabinet, however, is expected to be a step toward greater unity in the Reich. Consequently appointment of the Reich's Ministers for Education and certain other public activities (which are now controlled by different German states themselves) is anticipated.

But it is believed the actual carrying through of such unification must remain theoretical for months, if not years, in view of the many local interests to be surmounted.

Goering's Trip Linked To Balbo's Departure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Nov. 8—The visit of the German Minister to Rome was closely linked with the transfer of Air Marshal Italo Balbo of Aviation, Gen. Hermann Goering, to Libya as Governor, according to informed circles here.

Close friendship is known to have existed between General Goering and Air Marshal Balbo and it is understood that Premier Benito Mussolini wished to obtain information from General Goering upon certain matters mainly connected with air transport developments in the two countries.

At the same time it is also considered obvious that while in Rome General Goering discussed the disarmament issue with Signor Mussolini. That he also talked with Mr. Anton Rintelen, Austria's Ambassador in Rome, is regarded here as quite feasible.

Labor Victorious In City Elections Through Scotland

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 8—Labor had almost as sensational successes in municipal elections in Scotland as in England.

Results for Scotland announced today show that for the first time Labor has secured the clear majority over all other parties combined in the Glasgow corporation where it has won 12 seats besides reëlecting all retiring Socialists councilors. Communist candidates everywhere, on the other hand, have done badly, even their leader, Mr. Harry McShane being defeated. The Protestant League Party gained four seats in Glasgow from the Moderates.

In Greenock, Labor has four gains, giving it a clear majority. In Aberdeen, Labor has gained three places, thereby increasing its representation from 7 to 10 in a council of 37. In Dundee, Labor has gained one seat.

In Edinburgh, on the other hand, there is no change in any of the 16 seats contested. Moderates thus continue with a majority of 56 to 15. In Hamilton also there is no change.

Bishops Support Roosevelt

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Nov. 8 (AP)—Support of the President in his recovery program was pledged by the House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church in a business meeting at the annual conference here. The resolution was introduced by the Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, Bishop of Washington and member of the Newton L. Baker Committee on Unemployment.

Will the Liquor Saloon Return? Shouse Says 'Yes'; Farley, 'No'

Mr. Jouett Shouse, president of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, in a radio address, said:

"One of the problems which is causing wide discussion and marked difference of opinion is the method of retail sale. Personally, I do not hesitate to express the belief that in the large centers of population there must be the opportunity to purchase liquor by the drink without the accompaniment of food.

"Call it a saloon, if you will. Call it a tavern—call it what you please. If such places are not provided with legalized regulation they are certain to spring up in response to popular demand, and thus we shall have a continuance of the speakeasy and the blind pig."

Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, in a radio address, said:

"In all this debate there has been but one argument against repeal—the unfounded charge that it would mean the return of the open saloon.

"You have unanswerable evidence that there is no such danger. Both great parties have declared against it. Ten states have already enacted liquor control legislation banning the saloon. In other states commissioners are at work to devise ways and means of effecting public supervision. And the Administration at Washington, bound by the pledge of the Democratic Party, will exert its power to protect the states which desire to maintain state prohibition."

National W.C.T.U. Declares Repeal Is Tragic Error

Demands Evil Effects of Alcohol Be Taught to Check Its Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Nov. 8—Reviewing prohibition's benefits, the National W. C. T. U. today declared its repeal a tragic error and called for education in the harmful effects of alcohol to check the liquor traffic.

"Repeal has been accomplished largely by the capture of the metropolitan press and the moving picture industry by the wet propaganda direct to the homes of the country via radio broadcasts," the W. C. T. U. said in a statement from headquarters here.

"The old, progressive, rugged independent thinking of America has thus been confused by political, moral, and social elements always opposed to progressive moral legislation. There has scarcely been a true statement made about prohibition on the wet side of the argument. In place of fact and argument there has been a campaign of ridicule against the dry leaders and a campaign of falsehoods against the results of prohibition."

Summarizing some of the good results of the dry era the W. C. T. U. continued:

"Under national prohibition, even with faulty enforcement and partial observance, liquor consumption was reduced by 60 per cent; drunkenness was reduced proportionately; deaths from alcoholism were cut in two; poverty from drink practically disappeared in the United States and expenditures for liquor in the lower and middle classes was so reduced that every economist of note reported an increase in the purchasing power of the American wage earner in figures that ran as high as $6,000,000,000 a year.

"National prohibition made liquor an outlaw; this is the only way to treat the liquor traffic which cannot justify itself under any moral code.

"Good statesmanship demanded a continuance of prohibition; it should have been continued with the strictest possible enforcement and a campaign of education instead of a surrender to wet propaganda.

"No matter what method of sale or so-called control is adopted the results of liquor are always the same. In our opinion there is no doubt about the saloon coming back; it is here now."

Revival of Interest In Temperance Forecast

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—Senator Wallace H. White Jr. (R.) of Maine said in a statement today he anticipates a "great revival of interest in the cause of temperance" as a result of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. His statement:

"Repeal has come much sooner than I had believed possible. I do not believe, however, the vote of the people on repeal indicates their approval of unrestrained traffic in and sale of intoxicating liquors.

"I anticipate a great revival of interest in the cause of temperance and I believe this will manifest itself in part in a body of experimental legislation designed to regulate and control effectually the sale of liquor. What degree and character of control will ultimately commend itself to our people, I do not know."

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Sizes 34"—36"—38" *$15.00*

Many other models in Lisle—Shetland—Botany—Silk/Wool—Alpacca—Lamb's Wool—Spun Silk—Cheviot and Indian Cashmere.
$5.50 to $21.00
Prices have not been increased

You'll Do Well
to try
Our Low Cost Plan
Prices Right ● Quality Right
Call Bea. 1790
Sunshine Laundry
Est 1898
BROOKLINE

At the Sign of the Red Apple

Many folks from the new
PUBLISHING HOUSE

IN THE COURSE OF A WEEK the Waldorf restaurant at 226 Huntington Avenue, serves many people from the beautiful new Publishing House. Editors, office folks, superintendents, pressmen . . . people of many walks of life pass through our doors for breakfast, lunch or dinner. Also we find that on Sundays and Wednesdays we see many new faces.

● It has always been a great source of satisfaction to me that I could put Earle Greene in as Manager of this very important restaurant. His quiet yet forceful manner . . . his unfailing courtesy and determination to give every customer the very finest service possible, has won him many friends and well wishers during his fifteen years in Waldorf employ.

● He came up through the ranks, and has won his place through hard work and close application to his job. I hear good words about him constantly, and feel Waldorf traditions are well served at 226.

● His choice, in this Managers Month of competition is a particularly good one.

EARLE GREENE
Waldorf Manager at 226 Huntington Avenue

Earle Greene's Choice
ROAST STUFFED CHICKEN
(one-half)
Giblet Gravy
Cranberry Sauce Green Peas
French Fried Potatoes
Rolls and Butter
35c

P. S. An always popular ménu in Boston.

J. J. Curry
President

Those Good Waldorf Eating Places
If all places were like the Waldorf
there would be no need of Pure Food Laws

Repeal of Prohibition Turns Nation's Thought to Regulation of Liquor

Problem of Liquor Control Is Pending in Many States

Repeal of Eighteenth Amendment Leaves Solution of Issue but Little Clarified by Action Thus Far Taken in Anticipation of the Result

Sincere efforts in many states to prepare for the coming prohibitionless period bring into bold relief the problems of regulation and control, which during the past few years of frantic efforts to defeat the federal liquor law, have been but indirectly and evasively considered.

Twenty-nine states will start upon the new era with their constitutional or statutory prohibition laws intact. Many of these, however, already have taken steps to do away also with these state prohibtion laws, and some, within the next few months or next year doubtless will join the other 19, either in the so-far-fruitless search for a means of coping independently with the age-old liquor problem, or in what students of the situation declare may well be a irresponsible and not far short of chaotic period.

Ten States Adopt Codes

Ten states have adopted what a majority of the voters apparently believe to be a means of solving the problem without the aid of their neighbors. A study of these laws, reveals, however, that in most cases the paramount consideration is one of revenue rather than temperance. Attempts to bar the saloon also are said to fall short of accomplishment in that substitution, as in Massachusetts for example, of the word "tavern" for "saloon" fails to do away with the basic faults of the saloon, the only difference being that the tavern would provide chairs instead of a brass rail and would admit women.

Efforts also to regulate the sale of liquor so that at once the bootlegger and over-indulgence would be eliminated give little promise of success, according to many observers. Restriction of the sale of legally manufactured liquor, and no restriction of efforts to promote consumer demand, it is pointed out, would invite illegal distribution. Likewise prohibitionists insist, high prices and high taxes, with little or no restriction of sales, also would result in bootlegging. Strict regulation of sale, restriction of advertising, together with high taxes and high prices, adherents of a federal prohibitory law say, still would leave open to the bootlegger the opportunity of creating and supplying an undercover demand.

And in most any control plan proposed, drys emphasize, two fundamental drawbacks are pointed out. Local politics, too often susceptible to corruption, would hold the reins of control. As long as liquor is manufactured legally, they say, no matter how this manufacture is controlled, the opportunities for profit may be expected to influence the same element which before prohibition proved itself incapable of carrying on a legitimate business.

And next, liquor, admitted to be a social evil, even by those who would try to destroy it by making it more available, would be manufactured and offered for consumption, which fact in itself, those familiar with the effects of intoxicants declare, defeats the supposed purpose of the plan.

Restriction Preferred

Nevertheless, restriction of manufacture and sale of liquor, drys hold, is to be preferred to a complete lack of restriction, and control plans which go further and provide for logical means of education against the use of alcohol and curb the natural effort to increase the demand of a product which can always be made to return a monetary profit to someone, will represent a decided improvement over pre-prohibition conditions.

The 19 states in which the sale of liquor will be immediately permissible upon ratification of the new amendment are: Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington, and Wisconsin. Of these the following now have some form of control law: California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Montana, Indiana, New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Delaware.

Eight more have plans for special legislative sessions to be held before final ratification, to pass such laws. Wet leaders have predicted that by the end of January at least 25 states will have legalized the sale of intoxicating liquor. This leaves 25 "wet" states of which 18 may be expected to have control laws and one no restrictions, and 23 states with constitutional or statutory prohibition. Of the original 25, in 16 the sale of liquor will become possible by act of the legislature repealing or modifying existing statutes. They are: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, and Virginia. Only the remaining eight of the 25 dry states have taken no action toward repeal.

It may reasonably be expected then that within the near future at least 40 states will be wrestling with the problems of control of the liquor traffic.

Missouri Legislature Seeking Control Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—How to control the liquor traffic by law, other than by prohibiting it, is a question open to as many ideas as there are persons to suggest them and the Missouri Legislature, now convened in special session at Jefferson City is finding it out.

The findings and recommendations of the recent Missouri Advisory Commission on Liquor Control, appointed by Gov. Guy B. Park, and presided over by Dr. Walter Williams, president of the University of Missouri, are embodied in a bill which has been introduced in the State Senate by Mr. Phil Donnelly of Lebanon, Democratic floor leader, at the request of the Governor.

While this bill, which would establish a state Liquor Control Board, consisting of three members with the power to issue licenses and to regulate the details of liquor sale throughout the State, has the backing of administration leaders, it is not at all certain that it will be passed in its present form or for that matter approved at all. There are members of the Legislature who feel that it is the place of their body to set the regulations for liquor sale, rather than to leave them to an, as yet, unnamed board, not directly responsible to the voters.

Accordingly, other plans for liquor control, based on various systems such as that used in Ontario, are being discussed on and off the floor of the Legislature. In addition to opposition of this character to the bill backed by Governor Park, there must be counted those members who do not favor the enactment of liquor control legislation of any sort, but prefer instead to permit the State's present strong Prohibition Enforcement Act to stand. This attitude reflects the views of the thousands of Missouri voters who went to the polls last August and voted for dry delegates to the State Convention to pass on the proposed repeal amendment.

A bill introduced by Senator Edwin Nolte of St. Louis, would reenact the old liquor laws providing for the reinstitution of an excise commissioner for St. Louis and excise responsibility in the county courts in counties. The effect of this would be to revive the saloon system of the era before national prohibition, which even most of the wets have said shall not be allowed to return. Representatives E. R. McCormick and Roy Hamlin, respectively, from Platte and Marion counties, have also introduced liquor control bills, that of the latter calling for the establishment of exclusive liquor stores in each community

Meanwhile a movement is under way to secure the repeal of the state prohibition act. A bill to this end has been introduced in the House by Representative William H. Lafferty, from the First Jackson County District, and a companion measure is before the Senate, its sponsor being Senator Joseph H. Brogan of St. Louis.

Georgia Dry Forces Plan Law Enforcement Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Consolidated Forces for Prohibition in Georgia are laying plans for a militant campaign all over the State in the interest of the maintenance of all laws against intoxicating beverages.

Dr. John F. Phillips, lately in anti-saloon work in Tennessee, who has recently been employed as executive secretary of the consolidated forces, will give all of his time to the work, spending the larger part on the field, making addresses, and organizing the forces. He is an effective speaker, with a successful record as a leader in the cause of temperance.

Below is the complete statement of the program of work as adopted:

1. A state-wide campaign for the maintenance, observance and enforcement of our anti-liquor laws.
2. The strengthening of our prohibition laws where needed; and a study of the question as to how they, as well as our whole fight against the liquor traffic, may be made more effective.
3. The organization of the counties and the lesser units of the State in the interest of a continued and more completely non-liquor commonwealth.
4. The nomination and election of honestly dry officials.
5. Emphasis upon the vital necessity of destroying traffic in liquor if a sound economic order is to be established and maintained.
6. A thoroughgoing educational campaign throughout the State in behalf of temperance, sobriety and total abstinence, taught in the home, in the church, in the school, in mass meetings, and in the public press, showing the harmful effects of alcoholic drinks, the unspeakable evil of the saloon, and of the liquor traffic, legalized or unlegalized, as shown through the long centuries of human experience.
7. The raising of a budget sufficient to provide for a central office, field secretary, clerk, and other necessary expenses, same to be raised through cash contributions and through subscriptions.

State of Washington At Sea on Liquor Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Between the attitude of the drys and that of the wets on the subject of the control of hard liquor, there is in this community the attitude expressed in a plan recently submitted by the Seattle Municipal League.

This plan, with numerous others from all parts of the State, is now in the hands of Gov. Clarence Martin's State Advisory Liquor Control Commission. The State drys stoutly maintain that the only way to control liquor is to prohibit it and are to confine their activities to educational projects.

The league's plan was submitted with a view to carrying out the general designs of the advocates of repeal: Prevent the return of the saloon; eliminate bootlegging and other unlawful liquor selling and distribution; and discourage the excessive and intemperate use of intoxicating liquor.

The difficulties that many find in attempting to solve the problem of liquor control were encountered by the league committee which, after weeks of study, did not come to a full agreement and submitted alternatives for state control, one conforming closely to the Rockefeller report, and the other advocating the control of liquor sales by a state liquor control commission, following closely the main features of the system already adopted by Connecticut.

The objection to the plan favoring state-owned and operated stores was brought on the ground that such a plan fosters state Socialism and is not in harmony with the historical and political traditions of this country; the experience of South Carolina with state-owned and controlled liquor stores was cited as an unhappy experiment.

Kansas Vote Proposed

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 8 (AP)—A proposal for submission to a popular vote in November, 1934, of an amendment to legalize the sale of liquor in Kansas bore the unanimous approval yesterday of the House Judiciary Committee.

Under the proposal, the Legislature would license and regulate the manufacture, sale and transportation of all alcoholic liquors. Sale of liquors with an alcoholic content greater than 3.2 per cent would be by the State or state agencies in original packages with no consumption on the premises where sold. Provision would be made for a tax on liquor sold.

Tacoma Plans Regulation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Evidently recalling past days of strife and determined, if possible, to usher in a better day, Mayor Melvin G. Tennent has appointed a committee made up of representatives of all sides and shades of opinion on the liquor problem, to study the best way of regulating and controling the sale and use of liquor in Tacoma.

Pending investigation by the committee, the city will issue no more licenses for selling beer. Mayor Tennent states that where objections are made, no beer parlors will be allowed in residential communities.

Liquor Board Favored

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 8 (AP)—Control of liquor traffic through a state commission and a distribution either through state liquor stores or through a state-controlled holding corporation was recommended by the Iowa liquor control plan commission yesterday.

The commission recommended that a bill incorporating its suggestions be presented to the special legislative session which convened yesterday and proposed as a first step repeal of all Iowa liquor statutes in conflict with its proposals.

Just as the Third Act Is Due to Begin

WHERE'S MY COSTUME?
WET TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE
LIQUOR CONTROL MEASURES
STATE LEGISLATURES
SAY! YOU'RE NOT IN THIS ACT!
HEY UP THERE!—PULL UP TH' DESERT SCENE AN' GIVE US TH' BARROOM DROP!
SEZ YOU!
BOOTLEGGER
NO-NO! THE BAR-ROOM SCENE HAS BEEN CUT OUT!
I'M ALL SET—RING UP TH' CURTAIN!
—AND DON'T FORGET THE RADIO AND THE BILLBOARDS!
OK
LIQUOR DEALER
PROPAGANDA AGENT

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Prohibition Is Repealed With 36 States Voting 'Yes'

(Continued from Page 1)

plained, were so busy working to disrupt the second act that they neglected to take care of their wardrobes for the third, and now must appear in their worn, out-of-date, and insufficient first-act outfits.

Continue in Dry Ranks

Thus 29 of the players, whose state prohibition costumes have been found suitable for any scene or occasion, continue in the dry ranks, in spite of their part in terminating the second act. There were 33 of them just before the second act, four having deserted since then. At least six of the 29, though, are arguing about whether or not they should change, and it is probable that soon after the curtain rises on the third act some, or all, of these will don damper costumes.

As for the play, the lines, the business,—some of the characters say they know what it is all about. Some even tell confidently and naïvely about increased employment, more wages—prosperity! But these are only a few, for even their rehearsal director, the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, recently warned that it would not be fair to say that repeal would add greatly to the wage fund of the country.

Some refer—faintly now, in the face of already increased drunkenness and criminal activity and the necessity of redoubled enforcement efforts—to a decrease in crime and intemperance.

Some speak loudly of "billions in taxes" despite the fact they had promised less drinking in this act, and the fact that the largest tax collected before prohibition was but $400,000,000.

Others mumble things about "true temperance" and "personal liberty" and turn again to squabbling over who was to blame for the apparent "flop" of the second act.

Busy with Third Act

And although it was unanimously agreed before the end of the second act that the settings for the third would not include saloons, even now hammers and saws are busy on the stage erecting taverns, taprooms, beer gardens and "restaurants," differing from the saloon only in that the saloon had a brass rail and sawdust on the floor. And the industrious carpenters and their saws may yet provide for this last specification.

What is to happen? How will it start and how will it end, this third act? The audience still wonders. The sober-minded actors wonder. Even those who wrote the play and thought the only important object was to get through the second act are beginning to wonder.

Of course, there may not be the flood of liquor pictured in some hopeless forecasts, but without plot, plan or purpose, and with many of the performers but poorly prepared, if at all, neither can the act be expected to result in much of anything but a confusion of extreme intemperance. The play must go on; but it's now up to the wets to prove their claimed superiority in dramatic ability. The dry states still must play their parts, and they will do it just as well as their wet neighbors will allow them to.

But the wets, for this act at least, are in control. The stage and the responsibility are theirs.

Tampa University Folk Tell Why It Should Grow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla.—Sound, practical reason underlies the optimism of officials of the newly organized University of Tampa who anticipate the "not far off day when Tampa will have a real, thriving university in its midst." The school now has 300 students enrolled.

These reasons include: Tampa is one of two cities in the United States with a population of 100,000 or more that was without a college prior to the organization of Tampa University; of the 1,400,000 people in Florida, 40 per cent live within 40 miles of the Tampa courthouse; in 1932-33 the two high schools of this city graduated 557 students, while 350 more were graduated in other high schools of the county; in a four-year period, 3600 Tampans are eligible for college education and if 10 per cent of these went to Tampa University at $500 a year expenses each, a business industry of $180,000 a year output would result.

Delaware Ranks High In Providing for Aged

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—The State of Delaware has set a new high level for the country in the quality of its provision for aged persons by abolishing its poorhouse system, establishing old-age pensions and opening a modern welfare home for persons of advanced age who need institutional care, according to the current issue of Social Security, official organ of the American Association for Social Security.

State officials asserted that the cost for inmates in the new home was $251 less than the average cost per inmate in similar institutions in Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and for the three county almshouses in Delaware, which have been abolished, the article said.

North Carolina Loyal to Drys Despite Snaps of Party Whip

North Carolina, in Third Bolt Against Party Mandate, Opposes Repeal and Thereby Discredits Politicians Who Bowed to Farley at Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 8—The anti-repeal stand of North Carolina marks the third revolt against a Democratic "mandate" in the past 13 years in this State. The first was in 1920, when the national Democratic platform, calling North Carolina by name, urged ratification of the nineteenth, or woman suffrage, amendment. The state platform of the same year also urged ratification, and, prior to the convening of an extra session of the Legislature in August of that year, Woodrow Wilson, then President, sent a telegram to Gov. Thomas W. Bickett, asking him to go before that body and insist upon favorable action, as 35 other states already had given the suffrage amendment their legal indorsement.

Rejection by North Carolina ensued. In the meantime, a delegation from the North Carolina Legislature went to Nashville, Tenn., and urged rejection by that state. But Tennessee, uninfluenced by "outside" counsel, ratified and the women of the United States were automatically given the ballot.

Backed Hoover in 1928

The second revolt was in 1928, when former Gov. Alfred E. Smith was the Democratic candidate for President. North Carolina Democrats "bolted" by the thousands and this state's electoral vote was given to Herbert Hoover, by a majority of 63,000. This caused many splits in the ranks of the Democratic Party in North Carolina and opened breaches which have not been closed to this day, but which, apparently, were made wider by the results of yesterday's contest.

The results of yesterday's contest, however, are taken as an indication that Mr. Smith was defeated in this State not as a show of "religious bigotry," after all, but because of his wet attitude. It was claimed that he "bolted" the Houston platform, by inserting a wet platform on which to make the race when none had been written in the Texas city.

North Carolina was among the first States to adopt prohibition by popular vote when, in 1908, it illegalized liquor by a majority of 44,000. That was long before the women could vote. A similar election in 1881 was won by the prohibitionists by an overwhelming majority. It quickly ratified the Eighteenth Amendment and shortly thereafter strengthened its own state prohibition law so as to make it conform to the Volstead Act. In various so-called "straw votes," North Carolina has remained dry.

Vigorous Campaign

Yesterday's election climaxed one of the most vigorous campaigns ever waged in this State. The contest was devoid of bitterness. Personalities were engaged in by speakers only during the closing days. The outstanding repealist leaders were the State's two United States Senators, Robert R. Reynolds of Asheville and Josiah W. Bailey of Raleigh, each of whom is serving his first term; former Gov. Oliver Max Gardner of Shelby and Mr. Walter Murphy of Salisbury. Not a single state official took the stump for repeal, although a majority of these were regarded as repealists because of their adherence to the Chicago platform.

The drys, organized into what was known as the United Dry Forces, were led by Dr. William Louis Poteat, president emeritus of Wake Forest College, with Mr. Cale K. Burgess of Raleigh, first state commander of the American Legion, as campaign manager. Not a single college president advocated repeal. Among those who took the stump for the retention of the Eighteenth Amendment were: former Gov. Cameron Morrison of Charlotte; former Congressman Edwin Yates Webb of Shelby, now federal judge, and brother-in-law of Mr. Gardner, repealist; former Congressman Clyde R. Hoey, also of Shelby, and a brother-in-law of Mr. Gardner; Federal Judge Johnson J. Hayes of the Western North Carolina District, and Mr. Jake Newell of Charlotte, former Republican Candidate for the United States Senate. Besides Judge Hayes and Mr. Newell, both Republicans, the others referred to are all Democrats. There were literally hundreds of other dry speakers covering every county in the State.

Dry Assembly Sought

It is too early at this time to forecast what realignment of political forces will result from yesterday's dry victory. Former Governor Morrison of Charlotte, however, already has stated publicly that he is ready to support Mr. Hoey of Shelby for the Democratic nomination for Governor in 1936, and it is possible that there will be suggestions of other candidates from among those who helped to keep the State dry. There will be a systematic campaign to elect a dry Legislature in 1934.

At no time, the drys contended, was the real issue whether or not North Carolina could block the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. On the other hand, they claimed, if the State had gone wet, it would have been a signal for the repeal of the local prohibition statute by the next General Assembly, without a vote of the people.

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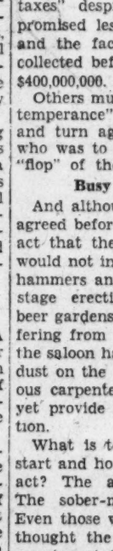

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HOTEL MONTCLAIR

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TIME to be beautiful — it's always time to be beautiful. And there is always extra time in the home with the all-gas automatic kitchen, the kitchen that thinks and works for you while you are out of it.

The newest gas ranges, for instance, will cook an entire meal without attention. Put the dinner in the oven, set the time and temperature controls, and the range does the rest! Special menus, hundreds of them, have been prepared for this kind of cooking, menus for meals that are delicious, tasty and wholesome, meals that give you hours of leisure.

These new gas ranges are inexpensive to buy and operate, like other gas appliances in the modern kitchen. Visit the nearest gas office; discover how much gas can add to your life when used in modern ways.

Great American Gas Servant — THE BETTER FUEL

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The Thanksgiving Reunion

Planning the Holiday Dinner for Eight

By FLORIS CULVER THOMPSON

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS is the season for revival of simple joys. A golden-hued month is just past and beautiful days are just ahead—days of family gatherings and important festivities. Whether the traditional hospitality is kept alive in a leisurely manner, or is interpreted by a new, systematic technique evolved of necessity, does not matter. The happy reunion is the thing!

Naturally the dinner is an important part of this reunion. Its setting, planning, preparation and serving demands careful thought on the part of the hostess.

Preparing the Dinner

In planning her dinner the hostess must first consider its preparation and its serving in order to have things run smoothly. Fortunately most people prefer simple holiday dinners. The menu should consist of the old favorites with perhaps the addition of a new flavor or two that may be prepared easily by the hostess in the time at her disposal. The silver, dishes, place cards, linen and other table accessories may be arranged well ahead of the occasion. Turkey or any fowl the hostess selects, can always be prepared and stuffed beforehand.

The menu following is simple and may be augmented by the addition of soup, fruit cup, a hot bread, or more relishes. Serving the salad first adds a new note to the traditional order of affairs. Turkey is suggested, but other fowl or even a roast may be a delicious substitute. Our Pilgrim forbears feasted on wild turkey only because it was plentiful and available.

Celery Salad in Orange Cups
Stuffed Roast Turkey
Mashed Potatoes Giblet Gravy
Baked Squash Watermelon Pickles
"Blue Eagle" Cranberry Mold
Raisins Nuts

Celery Salad in Orange Cups

For eight servings select
4 large seedless oranges. Cut them in halves and carefully scoop out the pulp, removing all skin and fiber.
Blend the pulp with
2 cups diced celery and
1 cup white grapes, seeded. Marinate with
½ cup French dressing. At serving time, drain, put into the orange shells and top with a spoonful of creamy boiled dressing or mayonnaise. Add a dash of paprika to complete the harvest colors. Serve on lettuce. All the ingredients of this salad may be prepared the day before but do not blend until a few hours before the dinner.

Stuffed Roast Turkey

Select a young bird that is plump and compact, with short legs and wings and short, sharp claws. Have the butcher deliver it, drawn, and tendons removed, the day before Thanksgiving. Singe it with a candle or by holding the bird over a flame. Remove the pin feathers with tweezers. The neck may be cooked with the giblets. Reserve the skin for folding over the stuffed breast later. Rinse the bird thoroughly with cold water and pat dry with a soft cloth. Fill interior lightly with dressing, not forgetting the opening at the neck. Sew, or skewer, or fasten, with pie-sealing tape the two openings and fasten wings and thighs close to body with short skewers and string, using no more fastenings than necessary to make bird compact.

Meanwhile have ready about
½ cup softened butter. Cream this with
2 tablespoons flour and
2 teaspoons salt. Rub this all over the bird to keep skin soft.

Roast a 10-pound turkey about 3½ hours, putting it into a hot oven (450 deg. Fah.) for 20 minutes and reducing the heat to 300 deg. Fah. for remainder of time.

Savory Stuffing

For a 10-pound turkey break soft bread into crumbs to make about
2 quarts. Melt in large skillet
½ cup butter. Add
½ cup onion cut up. Stir and cook but do not brown. Add
5 or 6 drops gravy flavoring and season to taste with about
2 teaspoons salt and
2 teaspoons sage. Add about half the crumbs and heat in skillet tossing them about to mix the seasonings but do not brown. Now add them to remaining crumbs in large bowl and mix thoroughly. Moisten with about
1½ to 2 cups cold water.

Baked Squash

Scrub, split, remove seeds from
1 moderate sized Hubbard squash. Bake in shell in moderate oven (350 deg. Fah.). When tender, remove pulp and put through ricer. Add
4 tablespoons butter and
1 teaspoon salt. Put into buttered casserole. Reheat. Serve piping hot. This amount serves eight persons.

To reduce oven traffic on Thanksgiving morning, the squash may be baked the day before, prepared, and placed in a casserole. During the last half-hour, while the gravy is being made and last-minute duties completed, place the casserole of squash in the oven, first removing the turkey.

"Blue Eagle" Cranberry Mold

This is quite the latest thing in desserts and is easily made.

Two gelatin mixtures, one a white pineapple Bavarian cream, the other blue grape-juice cubes and jellied cranberries supply the colors. If you have individual ring molds the result will be most attractive. If not, mold the mixtures in loaf pans or shallow cake tins and combine the colors effectively.

In the former case, mold the Bavarian cream in the individual rings, turn each one out on a plate with a lace paper doily, and fill the center with jellied cranberries arranging the blue grape-juice cubes around the outside. The blue gelatin should be molded in quarter inch sheets and cut into small quarter inch cubes.

Pineapple Bavarian Cream

Dissolve
1 package pineapple-flavored gelatin in
1 cup boiling water. Add
½ cup sugar. Stir until dissolved. Chill until mixture starts to thicken. Meanwhile whip
1 cup double cream.
To the thickening mixture add
1 cup milk. Mix thoroughly, then fold in the cream. Pour into 8 ring molds or other containers and chill until firm. If plain gelatin is used, boiling pineapple juice may be substituted for the water and small pieces of pineapple may be molded into the dessert.

Blue Gelatin Cubes

Dissolve
1 package lemon gelatin in
1 cup boiling water and stir until dissolved. Add
1 cup grape juice, and pour into shallow pan. Chill until firm. At serving time, cut into cubes and use as garnish around the ring mold.

Jellied Cranberries

Wash and pick over
½ pound or 2 cups of cranberries. Place in saucepan, cover tightly, and add
2 tablespoons hot water. Cook cranberries until they begin to pop. Stir, add
1 cup sugar and stir again. Reduce heat as low as possible, cover and let boil until tender. Stir once or twice to prevent burning. Chill. At serving time, pile the jellied red berries in the center of the white ring mold. This amount will serve eight persons.

Upper Left by Mattie Edwards Hewitt. Upper Right and Lower Right—Courtesy of Ovington's to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THANKSGIVING 1933

Table Settings and Decorations Play an Important Part in the Family Celebration

Upper Left—This table is laid with a sixteenth century cloth and matching napkins, embellished with point de Venise motifs and hand embroidery. It was lent to The Christian Science Monitor by the Grande Maison de Blanc and took a prize at an exhibition of laces held a few years ago in Turin. The silver, porcelain and glass were lent by Ovington's and are Georgian in style. Notice the old-fashioned cruet, a piece which is now on its way back into favor; and the quaint covered salt cellars. The centerpiece was arranged by Evans Art-in-Flowers. The chrysanthemums are in a hollowed pumpkin surrounded by gourds and autumn leaves. Upper Right—An attractive table with lace cloth, lacy flowers, and lacy glass. No longer does the hostess load her table with edibles even on Thanksgiving. They remain in the kitchen and pantry, for it is true that a meal is pleasanter when the service is largely out of sight. Lower Right—This Thanksgiving table has dispensed with the old emblems and in their place are used blown-glass herons. The artistic value of fruit is emphasized in this setting. The gustatory offerings of orchard and vineyard are probably in reserve on the sideboard. Today a table setting is regarded as permanent during the period of a feast and one places on the board very little that must be "passed around" or removed.

A New Membership List

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"SHALL I retain my membership in a club when circumstances make it impossible for me to attend more than one or two meetings during a club season?" That question is often asked by women whose business activities or home responsibilities have increased in such a way, since they first joined the club, as to make constant attendance at meetings, and participation in club projects, seem, for the time being, to be out of the question. They are, however, reluctant to relinquish membership in a club whose members are friends and whose projects are a joy.

Of course no club can function as a power in a community if its membership list contains very many inactive names. On the other hand, there is a certain satisfaction to be gained, and perhaps, influence to be exerted, through membership in one's local club.

If the club has a limited membership, and there is a waiting list composed of names of women who are eager to join and able and willing to take an active part in club work, it would seem to be the thoughtful thing for women who cannot so assist to relinquish, at least temporarily, their membership, in favor of their sisters whose time is not so fully occupied as is theirs.

One wonders if a fourth type of club membership might not be introduced. At present most clubs have an active list, composed of women who are fairly constant in attendance at meetings and active in club projects. Another section is the honorary list, including names of women who have rendered some special service to the club and whom the club wishes to honor in this way. Past presidents are often included in this list. And then there is the waiting list, which contains the names of those who have signified their desire to join the club and their intention of doing so when a vacancy occurs.

The fourth list might include the "silent sisters," although they might be persistently vocal when matters of importance called for active approval or disapproval. Such a list would contain the names of women in a town who were confined to business hours, or whose professions made club attendance impossible but who were in sympathy with organized effort; who wished to keep in touch with the projects and interests of the progressive women of their community, and who would be happy to lend their influence, in the many ways which such women have at their command, to any community betterment or civic improvemment project which a club might be sponsoring.

On second thought "silent sisters" seems not to be the correct name for such a group. Perhaps "sympathetic sustainers" would be better. Whatever the name, it seems certain that such a membership list might, in many instances, strengthen the prestige of a club immeasurably. It would also afford a sense of "belonging" to women who could not devote time to club attendance.

Are there any such membership lists? We would be glad to hear about them.

Sapphire-blue (a blue between delphinium and pansy-petal), plover's-egg blue, and steel-blue announce the return of the celestial color.

Fancy ribbons and scarfs, many of them of brightly colored chenilles, are used to achieve neck-line interest.

Busy Women and World Affairs

By IRENE ARMSTRONG

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

III

NO WOMAN desires to believe that which is untrue. Yet, perhaps thoughtlessly, you too may share current misconceptions of three pillars of world peace structure. These are: misunderstandings of the aims and functions of the League of Nations and its supposed "control" over member states; ignorance of what adherence to the World Court involves; confusion as to the nature and set-up of the International Labor Organization. Into the complexities of the fallacies themselves we need not go. But the facts are simple.

The League of Nations is not a super-state. Not an alliance. By the terms of its Covenant (Constitution) it can never be either. Fifty-seven nations have adopted its Covenant as the keystone of their foreign policy. These member states have associated themselves together "to promote international coöperation and to achieve international peace (Preamble to Covenant). This they are pledged to do by conciliation, meditation and conference. The League has no machinery by which it can "govern" any nation. It can only act in a controversy between nations when one of those nations being a member, definitely requests its action, or another nation exercises the right to call the attention of the Council of the League to a situation which threatens to disturb international peace. And the Council action must be unanimous. A single veto of any nation, great or small, is enough to nullify any decision of the League. The League's only "control" is public opinion of the world.

World Court

The Permanent Court of International Justice, generally called the World Court, although closely associated with the League is independent of it. Nations not members of the League may join the Court. The word permanent is not an empty title. It is not a body which ceases to exist simultaneously with the circumstances which gave it birth, but is in very fact a Court of Justice to which the parties can always apply. It is a court of law, rendering judgments on legal rather than political questions. Its functions are of two kinds, advisory and judicial.

The International Labor Organization was set up by a special section in the Treaty of Versailles—the first peace treaty to recognize that the peace of the world may be imperiled if its workers are left to suffer "hardship, injustice and privation." It is also the first body to be composed of representatives of governments, employers and employees. These delegates come together regularly in conference and try by agreement to raise the level of labor conditions all over the world, so that countries with the highest standards shall not suffer in competition. The little known and truly wonderful story of the I. L. O., as it is called by its friends, is too long even to touch upon here.

A What's What

A woman who read the first article of this series said she wished we would give here not a Who's Who, but a What's What. She laughingly admitted that while she did not know what a "convention" did mean, she knew that it did not mean a gathering of Rotarians or even delegates of women's clubs! If you, too, sometimes are puzzled over terminology used in connection with international subjects, the following may aid you: *Aggression:* Resorting to war in violation of a treaty, or the invasion of one country by another. *Arbitration:* The process by which disputing parties refer their legal difference to one or more selected persons who, after hearing all sides of the dispute, render a decision by which the parties agree to abide. *Award:* Decision of an arbitral tribunal or of the Council of the League. *Boycott:* Severance of trade or financial relations between nations. *Convention:* An international treaty or agreement, usually one dealing with technical questions. *Deposit:* To place formally in official archives. *Draft:* Proposed, tentative. *Mandate:* The control or guidance exercised by a more advanced nation over a less advanced people until such time as the native inhabitants are qualified to govern themselves. *Mandatory:* A nation holding a mandate over another as described above. *Mediation:* The process by which a third party intervenes between two disputing parties and attempts to secure agreement between them on the basis of a suggested plan. *Minority:* A group of people differing in race, language or religion from most of the population of the country in which they live. *Plebiscite:* An expression of the popular will in a given country or section by vote of the people. *Reparation:* Money paid by one country to another for damages and expenses resulting from war or from violation of a treaty. *Signatory:* Person or country which formally signs an international agreement.

If you wish comprehensive, authoritative books on these three phases of peace machinery, we recommend: "The Society of Nations," by Felix Morley (Brookings Institution, Washington), "The World Court, 1921-1933," by Manley O. Hudson (World Peace Foundation, Boston), and the "International Labour Organization," by the Information Section of the League of Nations, Geneva (World Peace Foundation, Boston, Agent). If, however, you prefer to take the by-path of individual browsing, then go to your own local library and consult "Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature" (H. W. Wilson, New York), and do a bit of research on any or all of these subjects: The Pact of Paris (commonly called in the United States, the Kellogg Pact), Fridtjof Nansen and Refugee Work, the Monroe Doctrine, Pro-tariff vs. Anti-tariff, Women's Work in the League of Nations, Should World Armaments Be Cut?

The last article in this series will appear next Wednesday.

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The Home Forum

One House, Slightly Used

IT IS inadvisable to philosophize on the subject of moving when moving day is actually happening. For reflection is apt to lead one to sit down, and sitting down, I learned the other day, must at all costs be avoided. Moving men are a blithe and unquestioning lot; and if they found a philosopher sitting thoughtfully on a barrel or in a shrouded chair, I am sure they would simply do their duty as they see it, which is to transfer everything transferable to their van. I doubt if they would even hear the unphilosophic outcries of their passenger, in their single-minded concentration on The Job. No, I did not do any reflecting on moving day. I contented myself with counting boxes of books, tying up coat hangers, and stepping lively.

After the moving, however, is an admirable time for a little unhurried thinking. In the first place, there are many important things to be done immediately in the new house, and it is all but impossible to decide where to start. So, to compose myself for this effort, I sit thinking idle thoughts.

* * *

I remember that recurrent slogan of moving day: "Have we got everything?" And from my vantage point of several days later I answer my own question, which is a silly one. For of course it is impossible completely to move out of a house one has lived in. Our predecessors in this house doubtless saw the moving van go off down the street and said to themselves with satisfaction: "Well, I think we have everything."

But I could tell them that they had not taken everything. And I could add that we are very thankful for the things they left behind. Because if their moving away had been quite successful, this would be a rather dreary place at first. A house is at its best when several families have attempted to move out of it entirely, and have failed. The fireplaces begin to have a pleasantly used look, having known many fires. One or two discarded odds and ends, generally in the attic, serve as a reminder of the people who have gathered at the fires. In this house was a small model airplane, with thread spools cut in half for wheels, which had made a landing in the coal bin.

And the garden! Of course, no one can move out of a garden. That much of the family stays with the house, to meet the new occupants. We had a bowl of flowers to add color to our first moving-day meal here, and at once we felt at home. Walking out into the garden later, we were greeted by another welcome, and a vocal one this time. Four pigeons circled over our heads, near the garage, then fluttered down on the lawn. Pigeons only stay where they have friends, and again we felt we knew the former occupants of our house rather well.

Tucked away behind the garage there was a real surprise for us—a patch of black-eyed peas, far above the Mason-Dixon line! They rarely grow in the north; and often, enjoying the dried ones which were all we could buy here, we have remembered the fresh black-eyes from the South. How well we know these people who lived here! In what part of the South, we wonder, did they learn to enjoy green black-eyed peas? We hope that they can again have them in their garden, wherever they are now.

They left a cricket somewhere near the back stairs, loudly protesting their departure. A small boy (owner of the scorned airplane, perhaps) left his autograph in unevenly carved initials under the back porch. A procession of agreeably hungry visitors to a hospitable larder left little worn spots in front of the refrigerator alcove and jam shelves.

Of course they didn't move everything away! And neither did we. Remembering some of the things we left behind us, I am especially curious about what the new tenants will think of our part-time cat. He belongs to a neighbor, but he developed a habit, on cold winter nights, of jumping up to the window sill of my first-floor bedroom and sleeping near my bed. Often he stalked across my toes, approving the soft warmth of the blankets. What will my successor in the room think of that, on the first screenless night?

* * *

Already our life in the new house is beginning to assume its own pattern. A house that has been lived in a few years, as this one has, adapts itself easily to the varying rhythms of this or that family's habits. At least it seems so to us, for there are so few rough edges, as it were, to be worn away. The door that opens at an inconvenient angle has been adjusted by someone before us, the dim cupboard has been given a tiny electric light, the shrubbery has been placed to make inviting little corners for sitting outdoors. To all this we are beginning to add our own small details of convenience. This morning we had our breakfast before the living room fire, and we made arrangements for an electric outlet there for the toaster. Next summer I foresee we shall want to drag our wandering breakfast table out to the little back porch overlooking a small creek and a scrubby wood, and then we shall have to contrive more cooking accommodations.

We have found the lightest reading corners for both morning and evening, decided where to keep the teapot and the salt cellars, developed a devious course for the locking-up trip at night. We have discovered the pleasantest walk in the vicinity, and found a little shop that sells home-roasted peanuts! The correct social phrase applies very well to us already. We are "at home."

A. L. C.

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Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
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Single copies, 5 cents

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Discovering Shelley

My grandfather's library was searched for the poems and at last a short, thick volume in red boards was discovered behind a line of books. It contained a portrait of the poet, ringleted, pensive, beautiful, goose-quill in hand, and the fortune of the volume being to open at *The Sensitive Plant*, my imagination was so fanned by the description of the garden that I could not do else than rush to my mother's room to tell her of what I had found, detaining her in her dressing. And so ardent was my pleading for her hearing of some stanzas if not the whole of the poem, that she agreed to listen, but she soon put me out of her room through a green baize door, saying: George, Georgie would like to read you some poetry. My father, pleased by my enthusiasm, for I was a backward child, accepted my admiration of *The Sensitive Plant* and to put me to what seemed to him a test more conclusive of intelligence, he took the book out of my hand and read the opening lines of *Queen Mab*. I asked him to read them a second time and then a third time, so that I might commit them to memory; and having repeated some three or four lines correctly I begged that the book should be given back to me, for I would read to him *The Pine Forest by the Sea*. He gave a hearing to about half of the poem and then resumed his shaving, remarking, with a view to discouraging me with my poet, that he could not understand why I should take so much pleasure in reading bad verses. Yet he was not indifferent to poetry, and to persuade me to read better verses he recited the beautiful lines from *Christabel*:

The night is chill; the forest bare;
Is it the wind that moaneth bleak?
There is not wind enough in the air
To move away the ringlet curl
From the lovely lady's cheek—

But it was not the lady's curl that moved me to cry: Father, how beautiful! but:

The one red leaf, the last of its clan,
That dances as often as dance it can,
Hanging so light, and hanging so
high,
On the topmost twig that looks up
at the sky.

Lines whose beauty never grows less but is increased perhaps by association with the moment when I heard them for the first time—my beloved father laying down his hair brushes, restoring the stoppers to the vials of macassar-oil and the top to the pomade pot. — GEORGE MOORE, in an Introduction to "An Anthology of Pure Poetry." (New York: Boni & Liveright.)

The Vacant Loom

She sang, though what she wove
from dawn till eve
Was worsted coating, and she
yearned to weave
Colorful tapestries of stream or
wood.
There, with a vase's symmetry, she
stood
Tracing the journey of a knotted
thread,
All for a cottage roof, a bite of
bread.

I see her now, her polished rope of
hair
Dragged from her forehead so, she
seemed to stare,
Astonished, though she never was,
they say.
I see her pinafore, a dreary gray,
Faded with scrubbing; and the
tender curve
Of lips one sees in those who love
to serve;
Her wistful beauty as she wove a
dream,
For dreams as much as warp or weft
or beam,
Make up the pattern of a worsted
cloth.
Some dreams were little as a hedge-
row moth,
Some even bigger than Blackfriar
Hill.
She'd plan to hurry home and
scrub and swill,
After the whistle blew, so's when the
sun
Fell through the river, all her
fettling done,
She'd greet the childer from the
Chapel school
And teach them songs. How quickly
singing reached
Small ears that never knew what
Parson preached.

Still now her shuttle, but above the
whir
Of others' weaving, and the cease-
less purr
Of wheels revolving through a
power-filled room,
I hear her singing at another loom.

PEARL STRACHAN.

A Night on Exmoor

Old Meg she was a gypsy
And lived upon the moors:
Her bed it was the brown heath turf,
Her house was out of doors.

And because my road took me by Exmoor at sundown, with many miles still to go to my journey's end, I, too, decided to make the "brown heath turf" my bed.

The sky in the west, beyond the gap in the hills, was still a pale, clear green as I lay down in the heather on the slopes of Dunkery Beacon; but in front, as I faced east, all was soft blues and grays except for the full and golden moon rising behind fleecy clouds.

A little to the west the waters of the Bristol Channel gleamed pale and silvery and the rosy beam from some lighthouse came and went, came and went, all through the night. The Somerset hills stretched before me, their outlines as clear as day but their color only the grays and blues of the night.

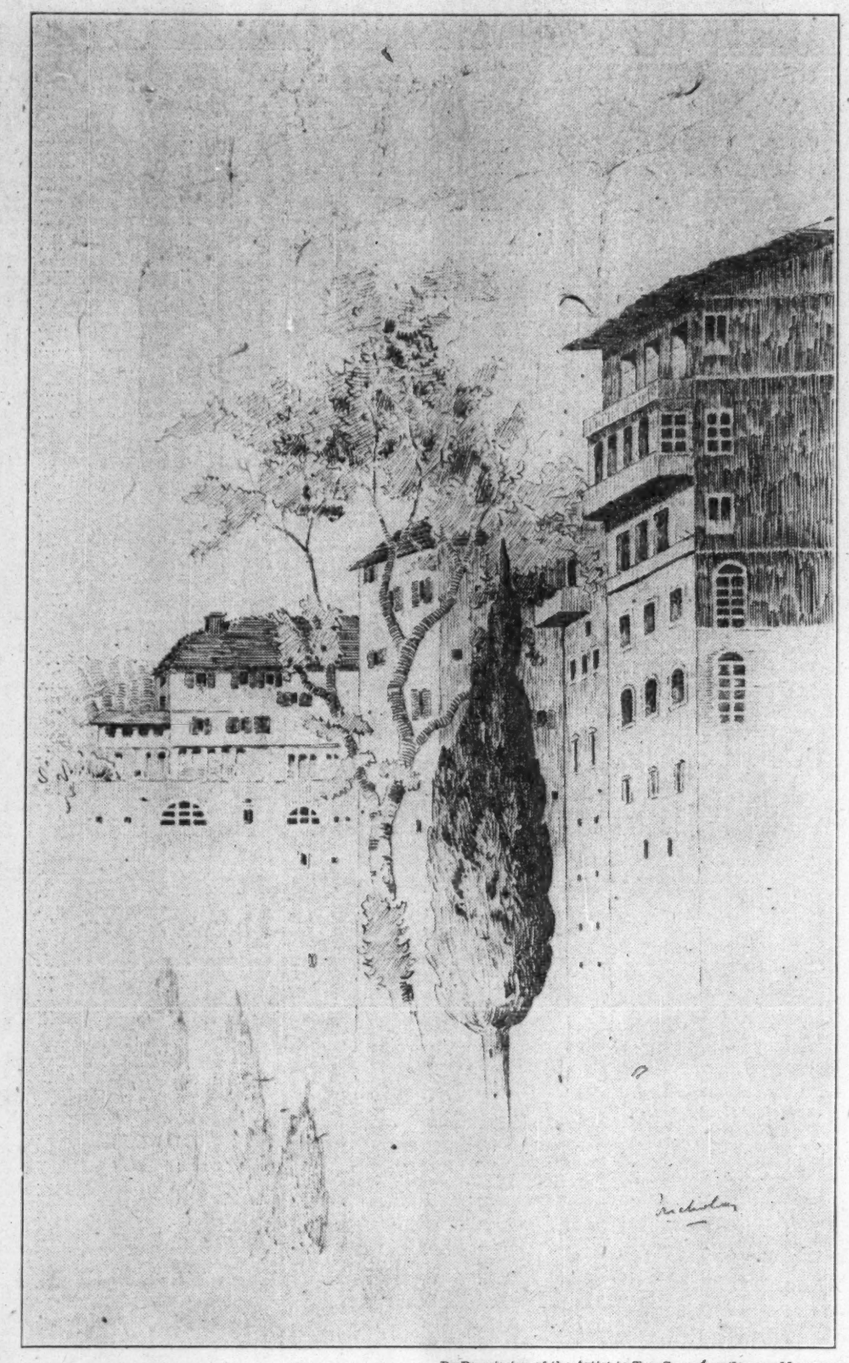
A high beech hedge on my right sheltered me from the southwest wind, the leaves rustling unceasingly in the breeze without disturbing the deep tranquillity. A dog from some distant farm barked, only intensifying the quietness of the moor. The soft too-whoo of an owl broke the stillness once or twice; but, like the rustling leaves, it was a sound that belonged. As I lay there the little clouds that had dappled the sky grew thinner and broke apart, revealing more stars and larger patches of the blue, deep sky.

And then I slept—to awaken I know not how many hours later, though it must have been several, for the constellations had moved long distances. The lighthouse still blinked continuously beside the sea. The moon, shining now in a cloudless sky, had turned to silver and was so dazzling that all the lesser stars had disappeared, leaving the heavens but sparsely sprinkled with the brightest. The beech hedge had ceased to rustle and all was so intensely still that I almost felt it was a form of eavesdropping to be listening to it.

Then again I slept and did not open my eyes until the dawn was coming. This time the world seemed filled with little indefinable noises. Thousands of wee creatures in the heather had awakened to the new day and made one unconsciously aware of their activity. Grouse chuckled from near-by and far away. Distant dogs and cocks greeted the morning with bark or crow; only the beech hedge was still asleep and utterly silent. And I lay quite still, not wanting to disturb anything.

Sirius, the dog-star, had risen away on the right and twinkled bravely long after all the other stars had disappeared and the sky was flooded with gold. A long, thin bank of cloud had drifted into the east and grew darker and darker as the morning slowly lightened the sky, until at last the first rays of the sun caught it and all in an instant it was changed into a flaming glory of pinks and purples, gradually turning paler and less rosy as the daylight grew. Then at last the sun itself beamed over the edge of the moor and almost at once I felt its warm rays penetrating the thick rugs that covered me. And so, under its benign influence, I slept once more.

It was long after nine when I finally awoke and sat up in the heather. Everything had changed! The sea, that had gleamed so golden at sunrise, had disappeared. The hills, that had been so clear under the moon, had gone. The crest of the moor was cut right off and filmy wisps of mist drifted across the hillside close above me. The beauty of the night and the glory of the morning had vanished in a sea fog and the only color left was in the heather at my feet.



By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monastery of Megaspelæon: From a Pen and Ink Drawing by Prince Nicholas of Greece

THE Monastery of Megaspelæon, illustrates well that gift which the ancient Greeks had for choosing the sites of their shrines and temples. Hanging like swallows' nests against a gray cliff which rises some three thousand feet above sea-level, this monastery derives its name from the gigantic cave over which it is built. Megaspelæon means "cave," and the monks conduct their services in the chapel actually built in the cave itself.

The artist describes the monastery as being composed of different structures—some high, others low, some of wood, others of stone, closely joined together without any symmetry or architectural design.

Although this is one of the easily accessible places for tourists visiting Greece, few Americans are acquainted with this temple which well repays the searcher for unique places. From a distance the monastery can be seen literally imbedded in the face of the lofty, perpendicular cliff that rises straight up in the air.

The approach to the temple is through verdant gardens in which the tall cypress trees look almost dwarfed in size on account of their background. Although this monastery was founded in the fifteenth century, these buildings date from the beginning of the seventeenth century. From one of the many windows, the young monk on duty is sure to observe the approaching visitor who will hardly have rung the bell at the huge wooden gates before they are swung open hospitably.

Should the visitor be desirous of seeing the manuscripts in the possession of the monastery, or should he wish to view the frescoes and religious paintings in the chapel, the guide will announce his visit to the *agoumenos*, or lord abbot. Then he will be escorted to the cave. The way leads through a maze of passages and wooden stairs, down to the little chapel which is decorated from top to bottom with frescoes and silver ornaments. These sparkle and shine in the candlelight, and perhaps make the deepest impression on one's memory in contrast to the imposing sight of the monastery itself under the brilliant sunshine.

It is quite characteristic of Prince Nicholas' Grecian sketches, whether the medium be that of oils, crayons, or pencil, that he has caught so truly the spirit of the sunshine of his native country as to be able to reproduce it on canvas and paper.

Anna Pavlowa

Soft on the lake
Moved the black swans.
You watched their weaving on
water—
Their curvings and bendings—
The pattern of liquid and feathers;
And in your heart grew the dream
Of the swan-dance.

To a magical, unseen music
You moved your arms
In the twilight—
Not disturbing the beauty:
One white swan
Where the black swans
Drifted slow
In the tide of the summer.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN.

Tillgång och stöd, som aldrig svika

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap)

I DEN trettiosjunde psalmen säger David: "Jag har varit ung och är nu gammal, men jag har icke sett den rättfärdige övergiven eller hans barn gå efter bröd". Detta uttalande är icke endast ett förkunnande, som stöder sig på personlig erfarenhet, utan det är grundat på en fundamental sanning. För att vara rättfärdiga måste vi först och främst lära oss att tänka rätt, ty våra tankar styra vår erfarenhet, och i rätt tänkande ligger nyckeln till all framgång. Det finnes intet annat sätt, på vilket vi kunna komma i samklang med det godas alltid verksamma lag.

Hur kunna vi lära oss att tänka rätt? Hur kunna vi vara vissa om att vårt tänkande är rätt? En nödvändig förutsättning för rätt tänkande gives oss på sid. 102 i Christian Science' lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften], där Mary Baker Eddy säger: "Människosläktet måste lära, att det onda icke är makt. Dess så kallade despotism är blott en fas av intighet". Och förvisso, det enda sättet att lära sig, att det onda icke är makt, är att lära känna Gud, det goda. Om vi taga en allmän överblick över de mänskliga erfarenheterna, se vi runt omkring oss uttryck av en fast tro på att det onda är makt. Antingen genom bön eller genom andra medel söka människorna förebygga verkningarna av denna skenbara onda makt, men i de flesta fall äro dessa ansträngningar gagnlösa.

Så länge vi fortfarande tro på två makter, en god och en ond, skola vi emellertid tyckas vara utsatta för olyckor och missöden av det enkla skälet, att vi icke accepterat den enda sanna grundvalen eller Principen, med vilken vi kunna styra våra tankar och vårt liv. Vägvisaren, Kristus Jesus, förklarade med bestämdhet, att "för Gud är allting möjligt". Är icke detta ett annat sätt att säga, att endast det goda är faktiskt möjligt och verkligt? Att tyda det annorlunda skulle innebära, att vi tro, att ehuru det goda är möjligt för Gud, Han likväl samtidigt skulle kunna vara i stånd att orsaka eller tillåta det onda. Ett omöjligt antagande! Den allgode Gudens lag och verksamhet måste likaledes vara god. Emedan Gud är allsmäktig, följer alltså, att det icke kan finnas någon verklighet i det onda. Dess skenbara verklighet består av felaktiga föreställningar, som uppstå på grund av människornas okunnighet om Gud.

Måhända förefaller det som om någon olycka blivit en del av vårt liv, eller kanske ser det ut, som om vi icke gjorde några framsteg, icke kunde, såsom det heter, "bana oss väg i livet". Låt oss på denna punkt börja vägra att giva efter för suggestionen, att det finnes en makt jämte Gud. Låt oss fastmer veta, att Guds lag är till hands för att hjälpa oss ut ur det trångmål, i vilket vi tyckas befinna oss; att det icke finnes någon makt, som kan gå i strid mot den allsmäktige, gode Gudens kärleksfulla lagar. Jesus visste detta. Det var därför som han alltid talade med makt och myndighet, och det var därför som även vind och vågor lydde honom och de mest elakartade sjukdomar, de vidrigaste förhållanden, övervunnos av honom. De kunde icke trotsa den auktoritet, som hade utgått från förstående av Guds allhet och den därav följande överkligheten av det onda. Och vi kunna fatta mod genom vetskapen, att vi hava fått befallningen att följa i hans fotspår. Liksom han hava vi förmågan att tänka rätt, och detta rätta tänkande sätter oss i stånd att bevisa, att Gud, det goda, övervinner det onda i varje form. I verkligheten äro vi alla Guds barn, födda av Hans kärlek och styrda av Hans lag. Förståelsen av detta stora faktum börjar genast reda ut den mänskliga tillvarons trassliga härvor.

Till dem som kämpa mot känslan av misslyckande, en känsla av oförmåga att göra sig gällande i det dagliga livet, kommer alltså den försäkran, att ett rätt tänkande bär frukt; det resulterar icke i begränsning och brist. Till dem som lida av sjukdom kommer den försäkran, att materien icke har någon makt sig given, att den icke kan inlägga sitt veto mot Guds ord, vilket i gångna tider talade genom Kristus Jesus till kvinnan, som i aderton år varit nedböjd av sjukdom: "Kvinna, du är fri ifrån din sjukdom". Till dem som äro tyngda av en känsla av synd, mot vilken de tyckas kämpa förgäves, kommer den försäkran, att Gud, det goda, aldrig övergiver något av Sina barn; att själva önskan att övervinna en dålig, vana stödes och välsignas av en allsmäktig lag. Därför är den fullständiga tillintetgörelsen av den syndfulla vanan oundviklig.

Så skola vi då, liksom David, kunna betyga, att vi "icke sett den rättfärdige övergiven eller hans barn gå efter bröd". Eller med andra ord, vi hava aldrig sett, att ett rätt tänkande icke bär frukt.

Upplysningar angående Christian Science litteratur i svensk översättning kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Unfailing Supply and Support

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE thirty-seventh Psalm, David makes this statement: "I have been young, and now am old; yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread." This statement is not merely a declaration of personal experience; it is based on a fundamental truth. To be righteous, one must in the first place learn to think rightly, for one's thoughts control one's experience; and in right thinking lies the key to all success. There is no other way in which we can be brought into accord with the ever operating law of good.

How can we learn to think rightly? How can we be sure that our thinking is right? A prerequisite to right thinking is given on page 102 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where Mary Baker Eddy says: "Mankind must learn that evil is not power. Its so-called despotism is but a phase of nothingness." And surely the only way to learn that evil is not power is to gain a knowledge of God, good. If we take a general survey of human experience, we see expressed all around us a firm belief in evil as power, either by prayer or by some other means mankind endeavors to obviate the workings of this seeming evil power, but more often than not these efforts are unavailing.

Now as long as we entertain a belief in two powers, a good one and an evil one, we shall appear to be subject to misfortunes and mishaps, for the simple reason that we have not accepted the one true basis or Principle by which to govern our thoughts and lives. The Way-shower, Christ Jesus, stated definitely that "with God all things are possible." Is not this another way of saying that good alone is actually possible and real? To construe it otherwise would mean that we believe that although good is possible to God, yet He could at the same time be capable of incurring or permitting evil. An impossible conjecture! The law and workings of the all-good God must likewise be good. Therefore, since God is omnipotent, it follows that there cannot be any reality in evil. Its seeming reality consists of erroneous beliefs which arise because of mankind's ignorance of God.

Perhaps some misfortune seems to have become part of our life; or perhaps it seems as though we cannot progress, cannot, as the saying is, "make good." Let us begin at this point to refuse to yield to the suggestion that there is a power besides God. Rather let us know that the law of God is available to bring us out of the distress we seem to be in; that there is no power which can run counter to the loving decree of the omnipotent good God. Jesus knew this. That is why he always spoke with authority, and why even the winds and waves obeyed him, why the most virulent diseases, the most untoward conditions, were overcome by him. They could not defy the authority which was born of the understanding of the allness of God and the consequent unreality of evil. And we can take courage in the knowledge that we have the command to follow in his footsteps. Like him, we have the ability to think rightly; and that right thinking enables us to prove that God, good, overcomes evil in every form. In reality, we all are children of God, born of His love and governed by His law. Realization of this great fact begins at once to straighten out the tangles of human existence.

To those, then, who are struggling against the sense of failure, of inability to succeed in daily life, comes the assurance that right thinking is fruitful; it does not result in limitation and lack. To those who are suffering from disease comes the assurance that matter has no mandate; that it cannot veto the Word of God, which of old spoke through Christ Jesus to the woman who had been bowed together for eighteen years, "Woman, thou art loosed from thine infirmity." To those burdened with a sense of sin against which they seem to struggle in vain comes the assurance that God, good, never forsakes any of His children; that the very desire to overcome an evil habit is supported and blessed by an omnipotent law. Therefore the utter destruction of the sinful habit is inevitable.

So, like David, we shall be able to declare that we have "not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread." Or in other words, we have not seen right thinking fail to come to fruition.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

Elche—City of Palms

(Spain)

"I said, 'I will go up to the palm tree, I will take hold of the boughs thereof.'" But the boughs were much too lofty and majestic for us to reach—apart from the fact that notices were stuck up everywhere, "Please do not touch." Instead, a soft southern wind took "hold of the boughs thereof" and gently rocked them in the azure sky. Later as we gazed down upon the palm-groves from the roof of the Mirador, we found it difficult to believe that we were in Europe. We were in the center of an impenetrable forest; acres of palms were around us, whose feathery tops were fanning the sky with a languid, caressing touch. This is the well-known "vista" of the palm-groves from the Villa Carmen, but more wonderful still is the extensive view of the country obtained from the tower of the Church of Santa Maria. A truly Oriental picture awaits anyone who will take the trouble to mount up the one hundred twenty-eight feet and step out on the stone roof of the building. As seen from here the palm-trees supply the only vegetation or greenery in what to all appearances is a part of Africa. In the distance we see the naked, rocky mountains, red-brown as if burnt by the fierce rays of the sun; at their feet the sandy plain with its scattered whitewashed houses and clumps of palms; then a dry river-bed, and near at hand the flat-roofed buildings and the narrow streets of Elche. An Eastern scene in four vivid colors blazing beneath a subtropical sun, while the air vibrated with the ringing of church bells. . . .

What a contrast there was in the stillness of the palm-groves! Though quite near the town we seemed to be far away from its noises. The grounds which we were visiting are private property, and besides the guide and ourselves there was no one to be seen except the gardener and his wife, who occupied a small house near the entrance. They were going to gather dates, and we went with them to see how it was done. The man had a stout piece of rope with him; this he flung round himself and round the stem, knotted it and then began to walk up the tree trunk, planting his feet firmly in the notches where the old branches had fallen off, and moving the rope higher up each time he took a fresh step. When he reached the point where the bunches of dates were hanging down, the woman below held up a large open basket made of hemp and the fruit was flung down into it with unerring precision. We were invited to help ourselves, which we did with enthusiasm—for these were the first dates fresh from the tree which we had eaten, and we were standing on the only spot in Europe where they are grown for profit. . . .

Shafts of sunlight pierced through the trees and threw fan-like shadows on the sandy paths. Everywhere great clumps of scarlet geraniums were blooming. At one point we came upon a strange and lovely thing whose beauty took our breath away—a bush with delicate feathery foliage; the flower was a primrose-yellow, and from its center a great scarlet pistil shot out like a forked tongue. This was the cassia-tree, the bark of which is aromatic.

There is one mighty monarch of a palm which everyone is called upon to admire. It is called *La Imperial*. It is more than two hundred years old, and is so infirm that it has to be propped up with a wooden scaffolding. From the original stem have sprung away seven young trees — *chicos* (little ones) our guide called them, worthy scions of an ancient house. This is the presiding genius of the grove. Long may it live to reign over this piece of Africa in Europe! — ALICE M. S. NEWBIGIN, in "A Wayfarer in Spain." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

by MARY BAKER EDDY

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Financial: Market Quotations

Animated Rally In Market After Lethargic Period

Substantial Advances Are Recorded for Some of the Leaders

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP) — The stock market shook off its lethargy with a brief but animated rally in the late trading today. Prices receded slightly from their best but a firm tone prevailed in the quieter trading that followed.

Case and American Telephone got up around 4 to 5 points while shares up 1 to 2 or more included American Can, U. S. Steel, General Motors, Westinghouse, United Aircraft, Western Union, Union Pacific and American Commercial Alcohol.

Transfers approximated 1,300,000 shares.

Cotton recovered on Government estimates of the crop, as of Nov. 1, of 13,100,000 bales, compared with 12,885,000 on Oct. 1. The increase was considerably smaller than some private estimates.

Electric Power Output

Figures on electric power output last week disclosed a further decline in the ratio of improvement over last year's total. The gain over the 1932 period was 3.8 per cent compared with a gain of 5.8 in the previous week

Bankers, brokers and big and small-time traders apparently were without any definite opinion as to near-future market movements and the most common expression heard inthe street was, "Who knows?" The failure of prices generally to reflect the continued weakness of the dollar was a mystifying factor which tended to keep many operators inside the safety zones.

Wall Street observers were uneasy regarding possible retaliatory measures which might be adopted by England and France in the dollar-pound-franc race. There was a growing belief that France will be forced to put an embargo on gold and that England will have to step into the exchange arena with her huge equalization fund if soaring sterling is to be restrained.

Few financial leaders would venture a prediction as to the action of the domestic markets in the event that France steps off the gold standard and, practically, leaves international currencies "in the air."

Bond Trading Dull

Bond prices moved aimlessly today under moderate trading. There were no developments over the election holiday to remove existing uncertainties regarding general business conditions and monetary policies, and the market plainly reflected the absence of investment impulse.

U. S. Governments again sagged, while high grade issues in the corporation division showed a generally irregular range. Treasury loans had losses running from 1-32 to 12-32 of a point during the early dealings.

The foreign sector was helped by a sharp bulge in European currencies. Gains of a point or more were established for some government loans of France, Great Britain, Norway and Poland. German issues ran counter to the trend, most of the leaders losing some ground.

The price swing was uneven in the domestic semispeculative group, with losses predominating. Declines were fairly general through the rail group, affecting some of the prime loans like Santa Fe 4s and Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s.

There were small gains in a few industrial and communication issues, including National Dairy Products 5½s, Goodrich 6½s, and Western Union 5s. Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s yielded more than a point. Columbia Gas & Electric 5s were down a major fraction.

Chicago Wheat Prices Turn Sharply Upward

CHICAGO, Nov. 8 (AP) — With speculative interest decidedly broadened, wheat prices ran upward late today to almost 4 cents a bushel over yesterday's finish.

Election results which made certain that prohibition would be ended early next month came in for much attention as an incentive to buyers, and there was sharp notice taken also of advancing prices of gold, sterling and francs.

Announcement that the United States Government would furnish more than 5,000,000 bushels of wheat for feed to livestock in drought areas west and southwest served as an additional strengthening factor.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
December	.86⅛	.89¼	.86⅛	.88⅛	+.02⅛
May	.88	.92⅛	.88	.91⅛	+.03⅛
July	.85¼	.89⅜	.86	.88⅜	+.02¼
	Corn				
December	.45⅞	.47⅛	.45⅝	.47⅛	+.01⅜
May	.50¼	.53⅜	.51⅝	.53¼	+.01
July	.53¼	.55½	.53¼	.55¼	+.03¼
	Oats				
December	.33½	.35½	.33½	.35	+.01¼
May	.36¾	.38⅝	.36¼	.38	+.01¼
July	.35⅞	.37	.35⅝	.36⅞	+.01⅜
	Lard				
December	5.40	5.40	5.77	5.37	

	Winnipeg Wheat High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	.64⅛	.62½	.63¾	+.01½
December	.68	.66	.67¼	+.01¼
May	.69	.67	.68⅜	+.01⅜

Majestic Exports Increase

CHICAGO, Nov. 8—The Grigsby-Grunow Company, manufacturers of Majestic radios, refrigerators and tubes, reports a substantial increase in foreign trade, according to H. J. Scheel, export manager. This week a single shipment of 12 carloads of Majestic products was consigned to Africa, representing 700 refrigerators and 1200 radios, and approximately $100,000 in value with cash in New York City. In addition to the above shipment, more than 20 carloads of Majestic products have been consigned to foreign countries during the last 30 days.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net Chg
December	99.80	99.80	
January	100.50	100.50	
March	101.00	101.30	+.30
May	101.00	101.50	—.30
July	101.50	101.20	—.30

Tone at close steady.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	Low	Range Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov.8	Last Nov.6
12¼	3	..	Adams Express	3500	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	7¾
71	39	.5	Adams Exp pf	25	67⅝	67¼	67¼	..
12½	5⅛	..	Addressograph	100	8	8	8	8
19¾	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	400	6¼	5⅝	6¼	..
11¾	5⅜	1.60	Affiliated Prod	400	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7⅛
112	47½	3¾†	Air Reduction	1600	102½	100	100½	100¼
4	½	..	Airway Elec App	100	2	2	2	..
33	11¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	38000	26¾	25⅛	26⅜	25½
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	4800	4	3⅝	4	3⅝
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	500	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	7½
148½	70¾	6‡	Allied Chem	3400	136	132	136	132
26⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	14300	19⅞	17⅞	19⅝	18¼
24	5⅜	..	Alpha Port Cem	500	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
9¼	⅝	..	Amal Leather	400	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
47	18½	2	Amerada	800	43¾	42	43¾	42¾
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Cm Del	500	24¼	23¼	24¼	23½
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	500	13½	13	13⅞	12¾
90⅜	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	70	40¼	40	40¼	40
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	1400	9⅞	9½	9⅞	9
64	23¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	90	54⅜	49⅝	54⅜	..
42½	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	600	31¼	29¼	29¼	..
98¼	49½	4	Am Can	9500	90½	89	90⅜	88½
39¾	6⅜	..	Am Car & Fdry	1300	24½	24	24½	22⅞
58¼	15	..	Am Car & F pf	100	35¼	35¼	35¼	..
31½	3½	..	Am Chain pf	100	16½	15¾	15⅞	16½
81⅞	34	3†	Am Chicle	400	45	44¾	45	44¾
28⅞	15	..	Am Com Alcohol	12500	55⅝	51⅛	54⅝	52
13	6½	..	Am European	300	5	5	5	..
19⅜	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	3800	9¼	8⅜	9⅛	8½
27½	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	800	11	10½	10⅝	11
21½	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	2100	18½	17⅝	18⅜	17
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	1200	8	7¾	7¾	7⅞
15⅛	4¼	..	Am International	2500	8¾	8⅛	8¾	8
31⅜	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	1300	28⅜	26	28⅜	26
63	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	100	47½	47½	47½	..
23⅝	3⅞	..	Am Metal	6800	20⅜	19	20¼	19⅜
30½	17	1½	Am News	140	23¼	23	23¼	..
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	2500	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅜
41⅜	9⅝	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	500	20	20	20	..
19⅛	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	8800	13¼	12¾	13¼	12½
31⅝	5¼	..	Am Rolling Mill	6200	17¼	16⅝	17¼	16
24¾	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	100	37½	37½	37½	..
7⅛	⅞	..	Am Seating	200	2½	2½	2½	..
4½	⅞	..	Am Ship & Com	2100	1¼	1¼	1¾	1¼
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	10	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
53½	10⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	98300	48¾	45	48⅛	45¾
93	31	..	Am Smelt & Ref pf	500	90½	90	90	..
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	500	18¼	18	18¼	81
42⅞	30	2½	Am Stores	400	35¼	35½	35¾	..
74	24½	2	Am Sugar Beet	2200	57	55	57	54½
112¼	80	1	Am Sug Ref pf	800	105½	105½	105½	105½
13¾	8⅝	..	Am Tel & Tel	15700	119½	112⅝	118¾	113⅛
25	3¾	..	Am Type Fndrs	10	6	6	6	..
37⅝	7	..	Am Type F pf	200	9¼	8½	9	9¼
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	42100	20¾	19	20½	18¾
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	1300	12⅛	11⅜	12	11⅜
61⅞	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	800	54½	53	54	52
14¾	2	..	Am Writ Paper pf	20	5½	5½	5½	..
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	300	7	6¾	7	6⅞
22⅜	5	..	Anaconda Cop	32600	15½	14⅜	15½	14⅜
39¼	8⅜	.60	Anchor Cap	800	21⅝	21	21⅝	20¾
90	62½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	50	87	87	87	87
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	800	26	25	26	24½
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	1100	73½	71⅛	73½	72⅛
7¾	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	1800	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¾
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	2500	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2¼
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	5400	44	41½	43½	41½
7	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	100	3½	3½	3½	..
5¼	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	1½	1½	1½	..
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	12	12	12	..
51¾	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	42½	42½	42½	44½
80½	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	6400	51	49½	50⅞	49⅝
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	2100	32¾	31½	32¾	33
31⅞	12⅝	1	Atl Refining	10400	30⅞	29¾	30⅛	29⅞
37⅛	9	..	Atlas Powder	100	25	25	25	22¾
83½	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	20	78	77	77	..
28¾	1½	..	Atlas Tack	4100	30⅞	30¾	30⅞	30⅞
84½	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	3900	44	39½	43	39
9⅜	⅛	..	Austin Nichols	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
38	12	1	Austin Nichols A	20	36⅜	36	36⅜	38
11⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	13600	8½	7½	8¼	7¾

—B—

17⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	12200	12¼	11⅜	12	11½
37⅞	8½	..	Balt & Ohio	9600	24	22¾	24	22⅜
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1600	24½	22	24½	23½
41¼	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	33¼	33¼	33¼	33⅛
24½	5½	..	Barker Bros pf	70	17½	16⅛	16½	..
11	2	..	Barnsdall A	5600	8¾	8⅛	8⅜	8¼
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	200	9	8½	9	8½
96½	62¼	5.86	Belg Nat Rys ppf	800	95	94½	95	93½
15	13¼	1½	Beneficial In Loan	500	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
21¼	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	6200	14½	13⅛	14½	13¼
33⅜	9	1	Best & Co	100	24¼	24¼	24	..
49¼	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	19800	31⅞	29½	31½	29¼
62	25½	..	Beth Steel pf	1200	61	46	51	48½
19⅝	6¼	..	Bigelow Sanford	160	22	21	21	20½
19¼	3½	..	Mlaw Knox	500	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	..
54½	9¼	..	Bohn Alum & Br	2600	48	46⅞	47⅞	46
37⅜	18	2†	Borden	7200	22½	21¾	22⅛	22⅝
21⅝	5½	..	Borg Warner	3500	16⅜	15½	15¾	15⅝
14⅜	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	1700	9⅛	8½	9⅛	8½
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	20800	30⅝	29¾	30⅛	30
88½	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	62	62	62	..
53⅞	28½	3	Brown Shoe	200	44	43⅞	44	43¾
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6
9⅝	2¼	..	Budd Mfg	2300	6	4⅞	6	5
10⅛	2¼	..	Bucyrus E vtc pf	100	9	9	9	..
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	400	3½	3¼	3½	3½
20⅞	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	1400	14½	13⅜	14½	13½
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	1800	7⅞	6¾	7¼	6⅝
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2⅞	1	..	Butte & Superior	900	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
43¼	8½	..	Byers	800	24¼	22¾	24¼	..
80	30½	2	Byers pf	90	52	51	52	51

—C—

34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	500	21	20¼	21	..
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
9¾	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	2900	5¼	4¾	5¼	4⅞
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	1500	29¾	27½	29¾	27
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	4500	13⅜	12⅞	13¼	12⅞
35½	14	1‡	Cannon Mills	400	26½	26½	26½	..
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	4100	71⅜	65	71⅜	65½
86¼	41	4	Case Thresh pf	370	67½	65½	67½	65¾
25¼	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	800	21½	20	21½	19⅞
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	5100	45⅞	43½	45	43
5⅞	1½	..	Celotex Co	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
12¾	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	10	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅜
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	200	29½	28½	29½	28⅝
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	15600	40¼	36½	40	37⅝
63½	10⅜	..	Certain-Teed	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
52½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	400	34½	33½	34½	33½
49¼	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3500	40⅞	39¾	40⅞	40
14⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	300	7½	7¼	7½	..
11¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	800	5¼	4⅞	5¼	5¼
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	600	8⅝	8	8⅝	8¼
12⅜	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	900	8½	7⅝	8½	7⅝
12⅜	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	3800	9¼	8¾	9¼	8½
25¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	19½	19½	19½	19
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
22⅜	6½	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	12	12	12	..
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	500	20½	20	20½	..
32⅝	7¾	2	Chrysler	24900	43¾	40¾	43⅝	40¾
25	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	16⅜	15¾	16⅜	16
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	90	65	65	65	65
3⅝	1¼	..	City Stores	1200	1⅛	1	1	..
8½	1½	..	City Stores A	10	2½	2½	2½	2½
2⅛	1	..	City Stores vtc	100	1	1	1	..
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	800	13¼	12¾	13¼	12½
88	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	78	77½	77½	..
26	3	..	Collins &2Aikman	600	18¼	17	18¼	..
85	63⅞	7	Collins & A pf	100	80	79	80	..
17⅝	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	800	5¼	4⅞	5¼	4¾
54	13	..	Colo F & I pf	50	13½	13½	13½	13
51	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	110	24⅝	23	24⅜	21¾
42¾	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	30	19	17	19	..
28½	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	7400	13	12⅛	13	12⅛
83	55	6	Columbia G pf A	300	61	60	61	55
27¾	6⅜	..	Columbia Pic vtc	600	23	22⅛	23	22½
71½	23½	2	Columbian Carb	400	57¾	54⅜	57	..
4	1	..	Comm Credit	400	15	14½	15	14½
95⅞	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	50	90	90	90	..
39½	16	3	Comm Cred A	300	34⅝	34½	34⅝	..
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	1000	33⅞	33¼	33⅜	33½
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	21600	34½	32⅝	34¼	33⅛
2⅝	1⅜	..	Comwlth & Sou	9400	2¼	2	2¼	2⅛
27⅝	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	1600	24½	23	24½	22½
5¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	300	3½	3	3	3
14¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film 1 pf	500	9½	8⅞	9½	9⅛
64⅜	37⅜	3	Consol Gas	5300	41⅞	39¼	41⅛	39¾
99	82¾	5	Consol Gas pf	300	84	84	84	84
5½	2	..	Consol Laundries	200	2½	2½	2½	..
15¾	5	..	Consol Oil	9200	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	11½
10⅝	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	3	3	3	3
3¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
1½	¼	..	Container B	600	2⅝	2⅜	2½	2½
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	300	10⅞	10¼	10¼	..
3½	½	..	Cont Baking B	500	1½	1⅜	1⅜	..
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	200	60½	60½	60½	..
69	35¼	2½	Cont Can	600	65½	64½	65	64
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	1400	26¾	25	26⅛	25½
4	1	..	Cont Motors	900	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	..
19⅜	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	6200	18	17⅜	18	17⅛
90⅝	45¾	3	Corn Products	2100	72	69¼	72	72⅜
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	60	136	136	136	136¾
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	300	3¾	3½	3¾	3½
39½	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	1000	28⅞	28	28⅞	28½
14¾	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	200	10	10	10	..
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	700	34½	33¼	34½	33
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerback	600	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	..
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	500	17¾	17	17¼	17
4⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
11½	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	400	4⅞	4½	4⅝	4⅝
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	800	41½	40	41½	..
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	700	17	16½	16⅞	17
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	200	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42
4⅜	1½	..	Curtis-Wright	2300	2½	2¼	2½	4⅛
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	700	5⅞	4¾	5¼	4¾
21	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	100	12½	12½	12⅞	..

—D—

5	1½	..	Debenhams	20	2	2	2	..
18⅜	5¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	700	11	11	11	..
49	5¾	..	Deere & Co	4400	32⅜	.40	32½	30⅜
93¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	800	53⅞	51¾	53⅝	51
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	2400	25	23¼	25	23½
19¾	2	..	Denver R G pf	700	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	100	58⅝	58⅛	58⅛	..
95	79¼	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	10	99	99	99	..
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	800	27	25⅝	26⅜	26
39½	12	1.80†	Dome Mines	7800	37½	35¾	37⅛	36¼
26⅜	10½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	400	20⅞	20¼	20¼	20½
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	3800	14½	13⅞	14⅜	13⅞
18	6¾	..	Dresser A	100	10	10	10	..
10¾	2½	..	Drewery Ltd	100	5	5	5	..
85¾	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	12200	81½	76¾	80⅞	77¾
117	97½	6	du Pont deb	200	112	112	112	112

—E—

10	1½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	200	5	4⅝	5	..
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	3100	74¾	71¾	74¾	72
130	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾
16	3½	.20b	Eaton Mfg	300	11⅞	11¼	11⅜	11
5½	⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	2100	3	2½	3	2¾
23	4	..	Eitingon S pf	300	23	21	23	20¼
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2800	16¼	14	16	14⅜
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	1600	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	3200	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
15⅞	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	8600	5⅞	5½	5⅞	5¼
32¾	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	300	10	10	10	10
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	40	40	40	39¾
4	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal NN	500	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	⅞
6	⅝	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	500	2¼	1½	2¼	1½
13⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Big	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
25¾	3¾	..	Erie RR	800	16	15¼	15⅜	15½
29½	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	200	16½	16½	16½	..
22¼	2½	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	..
18¼	7	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	7	7	7	..
11½	4⅝	¼	Exchange Buffet	20	5½	5½	5½	..

—F—

11¼	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	6	6	6	..
8¾	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	300	2¼	2⅛	2¼	..
36	10½	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	500	27	26	27	..
31½	9⅛	.40	Firestone T & R	4200	21½	19⅞	21½	19⅞
75	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	200	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜
70¾	42	2½	First Nat Stores	800	54¾	52⅜	54½	52½
23	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	200	15½	15	15⅝	14½
26¼	13⅝	.95b	Fourth Nat Inv	1100	19⅝	19	19	19
19	12½	..	Fox Film A	200	15	14¼	14¼	..
47⅝	16⅛	2	Freeport Texas	3500	45¾	44½	45½	44⅝

—G—

			Gabriel Snub A	200	3	3	3	..
12	2⅝	..	GenAm Inv	700	7½	7¼	7½	7½
43¼	13⅜	1	Gen Am Trans	4100	31	29⅜	31	..
27	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	1200	15½	14½	15½	14¾
20⅞	11½	1	Gen Baking	900	14	13½	13⅝	13½
23	2¼	..	Gen Cable A	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
10½	2⅛	..	Gen Bronze	200	6½	6¼	6¼	..
30¼	10⅛	.40	Gen Electric	22800	21½	19⅞	21	20¼
12¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1600	12⅝	12	13	12
51½	24¾	2.06	Gen Ital Edison	300	51½	51½	51½	..
39⅞	21	1.80	Gen Foods	4800	36¼	35	36¼	35½
35¾	10	1	Gen Motors	38200	30½	28⅜	30⅛	28⅝
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	400	63	63	63	63½
95	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	86½	86½	86½	86½
10¼	2½	..	Gen Out Ad	700	4	4	4¼	4
24	5¼	..	Gen Out Ad A	200	9½	9½	9½	..
17	3¼	..	Gen Print Ink	40	12	12	13	..
82	31	6	Gen Print Ink pf	30	74	74	74	..
49½	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	500	31	31	31	29½
4⅝	3⅜	..	Gen Realty	300	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
19¾	2½	..	Gen Refractories	200	9	8⅞	9	..
20¼	9¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	2700

Financial: News and Comment

Farmers on Part Time to Receive Land Bank Loans

May Fill In Gap Between Loans of Federal Agencies and the Bank

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—The Farm Credit Administration announced today that loans will be made from the Land Bank Commissioner's fund of $200,000,000 on small farm properties that will not ordinarily qualify for regular Federal Land bank loans because they are not of sufficient area to produce an income that will maintain the family of the applicant and pay the installments on the loans.

The decision to make such loans was arrived at in an effort to fill in the gap between loans which can be made by federal home loan agencies and those of the Federal Land Banks. The gap appears generally in suburban territory, where farms are occupied largely by people who operate the property for part of their income and work in the cities for the balance.

Refinance Farm Loans

The new regulation issued by the Farm Credit Administration points out that to qualify for a Commissioner's loan the farm does not necessarily have to be a complete farm unit, meaning a property of sufficient size to support the family living on it and pay the necessary cost of operation, taxes, depreciation and interest.

"If the land has agricultural value," says the regulation, "and the owner would be able to support his family and pay installments in normal times, although part of his income would be obtained from work outside of his farm property, for instance in neighboring factories or by day labor of any kind, such loans may be made within 75 per cent of the normal agricultural value of the farm property if the individual is honestly striving to hold his property and could do so, meeting taxes and installments under normal conditions."

The Land Bank Commissioner's fund is being handled for the commissioner by the Federal Land Banks but constitutes no part of the assets of the Federal Land Banks. Such loans are made principally for the purpose of refinancing farm indebtedness. Usually they are made on the security of second mortgages on the property refinanced, but first mortgages also may be taken as collateral.

Runs for 13 Years

Ordinarily the loans run for 13 years, bear 5 per cent interest, and during the first three years, if the interest payments are made promptly, no installment on the principal is required. Thereafter, the loan must be repaid in equal annual installments.

Land bank loans, on the other hand, are made only on the security of complete farm units. Such farms must be capable under the management of an average farmer of producing sufficient crops or livestock over a series of years to repay the interest on the loan, amortize it and take care of the taxes and afford the farmer a living.

The basis of appraisal in all cases is the normal value of the land for agricultural purposes and its earning power for such purposes is a principal factor. Average prices of farm commodities during the five years from 1909 to 1914 are used for a basis for determining normal values, allowance being made for increased taxes and other costs and any changes in the economic position of the commodities produced.

UNION TANK CAR COMPANY

Chicago, Ill., November 8, 1933

The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Thirty Cents per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company, payable December 1, 1933, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 17, 1933. Checks will be mailed by the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Transfer Agent.

C. W. HOCHETTE, Secretary.

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Big Italian Trust Capitalization Cut

By the Associated Press

Rome, Nov. 8

A DRASTIC example of Premier Mussolini's desire to scale down and break up big trusts is given in the enforced reduction of the capitalization of the Piedmont Hydroelectric Company, one of the largest Italian corporations.

The capital was reduced from 847,000,000 lire ($67,760,000) to 339,000,000 lire ($27,120,000).

Mussolini was revealed as a corporation expert, since the Giornale d'Italia disclosed he personally examined the company and directed its reorganization.

He cut it off from the telephone services, combining them into one company, for which bonds of 400,000,000 lire ($32,000,000) now will be offered.

Price Fixing Is Ruled Against By Philadelphia Judge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8 — Price-fixing agreements in so far as they affect intrastate organizations are against public policy, according to a ruling of Judge Robert E. Lamberton of Common Pleas Court here, whose decision to this effect is the first ruling in this city that may affect the policies of the NRA.

The decision is the result of proceedings filed by the Cleaners and Dyers Association of this city to enjoin violation of their trade agreement on the part of certain cleaning and dyeing establishments here.

The contention of the defendants was that price fixing is in conflict with public policy and contrary to prior decisions of the Supreme Court of the State, and that the matter was intrastate in jurisdiction.

"It is true," the ruling states, "that the law must progress so as to keep abreast of changing conditions. It is true that the public policy of our early days may not be the public policy of today.

"It is essential, however, that our law should be certain, and it is, therefore, essential that, when changes are made because of a change in public policy, those changes should be a straight and progressive line and should not fluctuate with temporary public clamor or with personal opinion or philosophy of a particular judge.

"A radical change in the law of Pennsylvania, as has heretofore been stated, would be required in order that price-fixing agreements might be held legal."

Drayton Says NRA Success Will Aid Canadian Exports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Nov. 8—The success of the NRA in the United States will be of benefit to the entire world and the Canadian exporter in particular, declared Sir Henry Drayton in a recent address here to the Incorporated Accountants' and Auditors' Association of Canada. He said such an experiment could not succeed in Canada.

The principles of the NRA could be carried out successfully only by a debtor nation, a nation whose whole market can absorb a great percentage of its total production, he maintained. The United States owes no nation, while many owe her, and the prosperity of the country depends on her home market. Canada, on the other hand, is a creditor nation, vitally interested in exchange conditions, and a country whose prosperity depends on its export business.

That the NRA is an adventurous experiment and disregards the ordinary sequence of events would be the criticism of the expert of economics, he argues. Prosperity as a rule begins with increased confidence, better corporate earnings and better wages. In Great Britain and in Canada, natural recovery is working out well in this way.

More Oil Interests Oppose Price Fixing

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—Increasing opposition to Secretary Ickes' order to fix the price of petroleum products, effective on Dec. 1, is shown by the fact that 18 additional independent oil men, representing various branches of the industry, have joined the public interest committee of the Independent Oil Companies Alliance of America.

This organization, representing more than 1000 independents in the oil industry, is urging the general public in its own interest to protect the fixing of oil prices because such action would increase the price of gasoline, eliminate thousands of independent oil companies with consequent unemployment, losses of investment and governmental tax income; and pave the way for further governmental price fixing of commodities produced under free and fair competition. Allan B. Tint of the Regal Oil Company, Elizabeth N. J., is chairman.

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Some Good Sales Are Transacted In Wool Market

Prices Quite as High as Any Obtained This Year —Foreign Trade Good

A better outlook is reported in the piecegoods markets in consequence of which some of the wool manufacturer have been giving a little more attention to wool offerings the last few days. The interest shown has not been general as yet, but there have been several sales of wool which have accounted for fair weights of the staple and at prices which have been quite as high as any obtained this year.

Competition is good and clearances excellent in all of the foreign wool markets, especially the primary markets. Sales in Australia for the first four months of the season to Nov. 1 have been cabled this week at 864,000 bales, compared with 763,621 bales last year for the like period and 647,856 bales in the year before that.

Foreign Demand Good

The demand for wool in the foreign primary markets is due in part, no doubt, to the fact that most of the European countries have been going short on wool clothing, even as was true in this country over the last few years, and in part to the belief that commodities, especially essential commodities, are better property than cash in view of the inflationary tendencies in currencies.

Cables received here this week state that prices both in Melbourne and Sydney are up 5 per cent over the previous week, although the selection left much to be desired in both markets and especially in Melbourne. England and Japan are reported to be the heaviest buyers. The buying by Japan all this season in Australia and even in South Africa has been extremely heavy.

Fine Wool Prices Hold

In this market, sales of fine and fine medium territory wool of hardly better than average type have been made in the original bags at about 80 cents, clean basis, a very good price for the wool in question, which was of New Mexican type. Graded fine staple descriptions are quotable at about 83@84 cents, clean basis, as in the case of Ohio delaine wools, which are quotable at about 34 cents in the grease.

Half-blood combing wools have been slow of sale but are scarce and firmly quoted, best territory half-bloods being quoted at about 80@82 cents, clean. Ohio half-bloods still are quoted at 35@36 cents, in the grease, according to the wool.

Noils and wastes are quiet for the moment but supplies are light and prices steady.

Carpet wools are also quiet at the lower basis of about 18 cents, clean basis, for wools of the best China assortment types and Aleppos.

Mohair is steady on limited demand for specialty uses.

Remonetization Of Silver Would Help Trade Says Wheeler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash. — Remonetization of silver continues to be the theme song of mining men in the Pacific Northwest. Silver is said to be endowed with qualities that will rehabilitate the country if given a fair chance to do its part.

As it is now, a metal of intrinsic merit but curbed activity, it remains in the background waiting for the word that will send it into the marts of world trade. This, in brief, is the silver situation, say mining men who see the need for an increased supply of money.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, who addressed a group of mining men here recently, predicted that the next Congress will either inflate the currency or remonetize silver. He was applauded when he took the side of the demonetized metal, a condition brought about, he said, by the bankers.

He reminded his listeners that Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson advocated bimetalism and that remonetization of silver is not something new and untried. He said the restoration of silver would do more to help national recovery than any other one thing.

Australia's Trade With England Rises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, Western Australia—According to the "West Australian" returns of Commonwealth exports for the last nine months prior to March of this year show that Britain has been Australia's best customer, taking 55.35 per cent of her goods as compared with 53.04 in 1931-32. Japan followed with 9.42 per cent as compared with 10.8 per cent for a similar period the previous year.

For the nine months ended March, 1933, Australia exported to Britain £18,432,122 of gold in commonwealth currency. "Beyond the further decline in United States imports of our produce, changes in those of other countries are unimportant," says the paper.

British Cotton Trade Is Aided by Canadian Ruling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—An important concession to the British cotton trade is made by Canada in a ruling just issued by the Department of National Revenue which has the effect of transferring from the dutiable to the British preferential free list of the substantial yardage of cotton woven fabrics. A larger flow of British cotton goods to Canada will result, which will involve a sacrifice on the part of the Canadian cotton industry.

Sees Capital Goods Financing As Answer to Lag in Recovery

New York Bank Says Money for 'Heavy' Industries Will Be Available When People Feel Investments Safe From Unstable Currency or Inflation

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—National recovery may be indefinitely postponed so long as the needed new capital to finance the "heavy" industries is not sufficiently loosened, states The Index, currently published by the New York Trust Company. This need will be filled when people feel confident that their investments are reasonably safe, free from the danger of unstable currency or inflation, and not subject to unfair or exorbitant taxation, adds the publication. It also points to the Securities Act of 1933 as a retarding influence which has contributed to the "virtual elimination of capital financing."

To appraise the importance of capital or heavy industries in the nation's economic structure, figures are presented to show the country's production of consumer goods in 1929 was valued at $30,000,000,000 and for capital goods at $40,000,000,000. At the peak in June, 1929, the weighted average for capital goods, including iron and steel, nonferrous metals, coke, lumber, automobiles, locomotives and ships, reached 37.803.

Await Financing Stimulus

Consumer goods, mainly textiles, leather, food, tobacco and paper products, reached 38.872. In March of this year, with total production at its lowest point, these indices decline to 7.576 and 26.499, respectively, representing a diminution of approximately 80 per cent in production of durable or capital goods and of 32 per cent in nondurable or consumer goods, as compared with the peak.

The Index believes that increased activity in the capital goods industries is of major importance to general economic improvement as it has been substantiated that unemployment is greatest in the heavy industries and others dependent on them.

"Rehabilitation of these industries, largely through the stimulus of necessaary capital, will result in the employment of millions," says The Index, "The corollary increase in purchasing power will affect the consumer industries, insuring further reëmployment, thus contributing an important part in the recovery cycle."

It is reiterated that there remains in this country a large amount of surplus funds seeking profitable and safe investment which will be released when investors' confidence is fully restored.

Dollar Stability Needed

"Reasonable stability for the dollar, both at home and abroad, anchored to a fully balanced federal budget—removing thereby the threat of uncontrolled inflation—would go a long way toward restoring interest in capital flotations," continues the publication.

"Fear, distrust and uncertainty provide the major obstacles to financial revival. Suspension of gold payments, fluctuation of foreign exchange rates, possibility of inflation in unsound form, numerous strikes or threats of industrial troubles, possible restriction of profits by means of high taxation or otherwise, and vague rumors of many kinds have all tended to augment an atmosphere of uncertainty and distrust, and to encourage a flight of capital which otherwise might be available for home investment."

It is further made clear that the Federal Government's contemplated expenditures or loans for public works and other projects are not equal to capital privately invested during the years immediately preceding the depression. The opinion is then expressed that in comparison with normal private investment, the contribution of the Government, "even in the amounts and at the rate contemplated, is entirely inadequate to do the job effectively."

Securities Act a Deterrent

"A governmental appropriation of sufficient size to shoulder this burden alone would place a large and perhaps insupportable strain upon the national Treasury, and must coincidentally result in even greater socialization of industry than is now present or in contemplation," declares the Index.

Even though the elements of fear and uncertainty be removed, many authorities believe that the new Securities Act practically precludes the possibility of any major new financing, continues the exposition. After quoting statements by some of these authorities, the Index concludes:

"While it is recognized that the Securities Act came into being because of motives with which there should be no quarrel, and contains many necessary and desirable features involving protection for the investor and, indirectly at least, some control over unwise industrial expansion, nevertheless, as a practical matter, certain conditions of the act have contributed to the virtual elimination of capital financing. Directors of large corporations hesitate to subject themselves and their officials to the personal liability involved, while sound and conservative investment bankers feel unable to perform, under the act, services essential both to the owner and employer of capital funds."

Says Inflation Not Sound Method To Raise Buying Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8 — Inflationary measures and the curbing of production are not the sound method for increasing purchasing power and bringing back prosperity, Dr. Karl W. H. Scholz, professor of economics at the University of Pennsylvania, said here in an address at the Frankford Friends Forum.

"We cannot all hope to have more by producing less," Dr. Scholz said, "for real purchasing power grows out of production. There are unmistakable signs the whole recovery program may fail in achieving its objective because of the prevalent belief production must be decreased in order to raise the level of prices."

Establishment of a managed currency, Dr. Scholz said, would not be possible unless the Government were in control of all banking and investment, for only in this way could the purchasing power of the dollar be fixed, and even a managed currency would not prevent depressions, not being able to prevent excess investment in productive capacity.

The fixing of an average cost of production, below which no producer may sell, may result in the subsidy of one group at the expense of another, he said, as, for instance, one farmer with rich soil and good equipment may produce at a much lower figure the same crops that cost the small farmer with poor equipment much more to produce.

Industrial and Rail Dividends Increased

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK—Although most of the October dividend changes represented increases, the net effect on th weighted average a share dividend rate was negligible, according to the monthly compilation prepared by Moody's Investors Service. On Oct. 31 this average was $1.06, the same as a month ago.

The index of 600 stocks has remained practically stationary since May 31. However, during this period the dividend rate on 492 industrials included has advanced from 72 to 76 cents a share, and on 36 railroads from 86 to 91 cents.

These advances have been offset by important utility dividend reductions, the average rate for 30 utilities declining from $2.19 to $2.07. The average rate a share for 42 financial companies (banks and insurance) has fallen from $3.38 to $3.17 during the same period.

Stock yields, due to the continued decline in stock prices, showed a further increase during October. The weighted average yield on 200 common stocks was 4.1 per cent on Oct. 31, compared with 3.7 per cent at the end of September. Average yields, although at low levels, were higher on Oct. 31 than at any other month-end since April 30, 1933.

Canadian Northern Power Corp. Signs Electric Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Nov. 8—Completion of an agreement between the Ontario Hydro Commission and the Canadian Northern Power Corporation which, it is claimed, is the forerunner of contracts which will make the Hydro Abitibi Canyon development self-sustaining, has been announced by the Hon. J. R. Cooke, chairman of the commission.

The power company has agreed to purchase from the commission for a period of 10 years all the extra power required to supply its growth load from the various properties controlled by the corporation after Jan. 1, 1934.

It is believed that the Kirkland Lake-Matachewan districts will be intensively developed in the near future, and Kirkland Lake is the first point at which power will be delivered under the agreement.

The agreement allows the company and the commission to cooperate in the conservation and economic use of development available in Ontario at the Canyon site, according to Mr. Cooke's statement, as at the present time the company is importing power from Quebec, and at the end of the year will need an added supply of power.

The average yearly growth in power in the demands of the company has been 4500 horsepower. Hence the load for the government's developments for the first year will amount to 4500 horsepower, with an addition each year thereafter of at least a like amount. For the first year the increase in revenue is estimated at $150,000, and $300,000 the second year.

NRA Is Helpful To Newsprint Industry

QUEBEC, Nov. 8 (AP)—The NRA has brought a more hopeful feeling to the newsprint industry, both in the United States and in Canada, said Robert P. Kernan, president of the Donnacona Paper Company.

Mr. Kernan had just returned from a conference in Washington of Canadian and American newsprint manufacturers. The Donnacona president confirmed $40 as the minimum deliverance price at Chicago and New York for a ton of newsprint.

"I believe President Roosevelt's great experiment is going to benefit industry all round," said Mr. Kernan, "inasmuch that harmful trade practices, overproduction and other causes of present chaotic conditions can with Government approval and control be eliminated.

"If the President's aims are carried out, industry will be able to coöperate on a basis favorable to both capital and labor and at the same time the rights and interests of the consumer will be safeguarded."

Asserts Earnings Are Indispensable To Reëmployment

But Foolhardy Price Increases Must Be Avoided, Says Credit Head

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK—"The most severe indictment that could occur against industry would be a conviction of foolhardy price increases," declares Henry H. Heimann, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men, in his monthly review of business which has just been sent to the association's 20,000 members.

"Industry must not overlook the fact that for over a decade it has asked for an opportunity to regulate itself. It now has the authority to regulate itself and if it is unsuccessful in its effort the only conclusion that could be reached is that the opportunity was given to industry prematurely and that it was not sufficiently coöperative or broad visioned to deserve it. The Industrial Recovery Act is not governmental regulation. It is legislation permitting industrial self-discipline under governmental authority.

Pointing out that the basis of all wages and employment is found in earnings, the credit head says that "without these you cannot sustain wages or employment. Reëmployment in the long run issues through earnings. For a temporary period of time you can add to pay rolls by the use of surplus funds, but over a long range period earnings are needed. These fundamental economic facts should need no argument, but after four years of depression it is just as foolhardy for business to set their sights for unusual earnings as it would be for Mahatma Gandhi to sit down to a banquet after he had fasted continuously for 60 days.

"If labor, which has been unemployed, makes unreasonable demands, it will be found that the objective of reëmployment will immediately fail of its accomplishment," Mr. Heimann says.

"It has been distinctly harmful to the program to have people look upon it as a great experiment, without giving consideration to the fact that it is an evolutionary program. Amendments to the industrial recovery legislation will be necessary; administration of the act will need new viewpoints and more positive clarifying action. Perhaps, the present status will insure the expedition of these changes. The need of reappraisal has been evident for a number of weeks."

Free State Offers Irish Capital For Irish Enterprises

DUBLIN—A new company, called the Industrial Credit Corporation, has just been founded here by the Free State Government, with a capital of £5,000,000.

Its object is to provide Irish money for Irish enterprises. The policy of the present Government has always been to encourage the founding of new industries with a view to producing inside Ireland as many as possible of the articles hitherto imported from abroad.

But the lack of large aggregations of capital has made it difficult to realize this policy. Moreover, the Government looks with more favor on small industries than on large ones and it is precisely the small local industry which generally finds the most difficulty in obtaining capital.

According to the rules laid down by the present Government the control of every new industrial concern started here must be vested in individuals of Irish nationality and not less than 51 per cent of the capital must be in Irish hands.

The new company is the largest so far registered in the Free State. Its board, which consists of five members, has been nominated by the Government, but the general public has subscribed the capital.

Washington State Pay Rolls Rising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash. — Striking increases in pay roll volume and hourly wages in Washington industries in recent months has been reported by the director of Labor and Industries.

The report covered the pay roll totals, hourly wages paid and hours worked during the first eight months of 1933. It showed sharp increases in July and August and steady gains since Jan. 1.

The pay roll volume since Jan. 1 climbed from $15,164,000 for January-February to $23,224,000 for July-August. The May-June total was $20,973,000 and the March-April total $17,263,000. The aggregrate for the eight months was $77,225,000.

The hours worked soared from 32,514,000 for the first two months of the year to 47,122,000 for July-August.

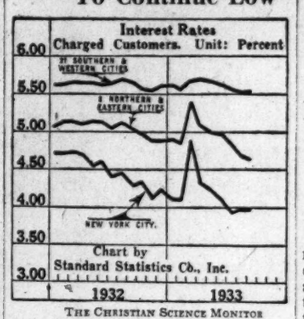
The average hour wage increased from 48.4 cents to 49.3, although in March, April, May and June it averaged 46 cents, leaving an average of 47.5 for the period. The average for August was 50.5 an increase of 2.9 cents compared with the average for July. The August level was the highest of the year despite the usually low scales brought into the picture by farm employment.

Steel Ingot Production Declines During October

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—The American Iron & Steel Institute estimates October production of steel ingots at 2,111,842 tons compared with 2,310,982 tons in September and 1,087,058 in October, 1932.

Operations last month averaged 37.37 per cent of capacity compared with 40.89 per cent in September and 19.33 per cent a year ago.

Interest Rates To Continue Low



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE recent reduction in Federal Reserve rediscount rates was obviously taken because open market interest rates were so extremely low.

Even though the reduction in the rediscount rate will not stimulate borrowing from the Federal Reserve, it at least signifies the intention of these institutions to assure business of low interest charges on borrowed funds for an indefinite period.

Chamber Executive Says Closed Shop Prohibited by NRA

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 8 (AP)—Henry I. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, asserted today that if his interpretation is correct, "the closed shop is prohibited by the recovery act."

Addressing a fifty-ninth anniversary meeting of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Harriman said his interpretation was based on statements of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, national recovery administrator. In the light of them, he continued, he held the labor provisions of NRA codes to free employees from possibility of coercion from any source, inside or outside of his employment.

Supplementing a previous statement that the NRA has accomplished much good despite mistakes he held were inevitable in such a gigantic program, he told the chamber that "conditions are better than in March. America is surely recovering from its worst depression."

"If the President," he added, "had not suggested a program to use the power of Government to improve conditions, want and misery would have forced extreme inflation, resulting in national bankruptcy, extremely socialistic measures, and possibly a dictatorship."

Nevertheless, he declared self-regulation by business to be the only proper method of control. To further it, he suggested establishment of the trade association as the basic unit to regulate its own field, with related industries banded in a higher authority, and with a supreme code authority chosen by business to exercise supervision over all.

Cotton Production This Year Reported At 13,100,000 Bales

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—Cotton production this year was reported today by the Department of Agriculture as 13,100,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, as indicated by conditions Nov. 1. A month ago 12,885,000 bales were indicated. Last year's crop was 13,001,508 bales.

The indicated yield of lint cotton an acre was announced as 208.7 pounds, compared with 205.3 pounds a month ago, and 173.3 pounds last year.

Total production was based on 30,036,000 acres, the area in cultivation July 1 less probable removal of acreage reported Sept. 8 by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and with deduction for abandonment on the area not under contract.

The crop as indicated Nov. 1 in the various states follows:

Virginia, 39,000 bales; North Carolina, 695,000; South Carolina, 725,000; Georgia, 1,105,000; Florida, 29,000; Missouri, 223,000; Tennessee, 460,000; Alabama, 985,000; Mississippi, 1,230,000; Louisiana, 500,000; Texas, 4,350,000; Oklahoma 1,250,000; Arkansas, 1,135,000; New Mexico, 83,000; Arizona, 81,000; California, 200,000; all other states, 10,000.

Lower California, Old Mexico (not included in California nor in United States total) 22,000.

Hardware Trade Busy With Sport Goods

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—Hardware stores, in many sections of the country, are enjoying a demand—ahead of any year since 1930—on fall sport items, Hardware Age says in its market summary.

In other lines, where sales gains have occurred, the increases have chiefly been due to recent cold weather impetus, and has been centered on seasonable staples, such as coal hods, stove pipe, axes, gloves, scoops, glass and putty.

As a rule, merchants are expressing disappointment in the movement of higher price units, such as stoves, implements, and major electric appliances. Washing machines are a generally favorable exception.

Early ordering of holiday goods by retailers has been in fair volume, and on some lines of wheel goods, toys and gift specialties, stocks have already been exhausted. Shortages in other popular holiday items are also anticipated by wholesalers as the active buying season progresses.

Buying by wholesalers is currently below the rate of recent months on all lines where higher prices are in effect.

Britain to Supply Textile Machinery For Chinese Mills

Lancashire to Meet Further Competition in Overseas Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLDHAM, Lancs., Eng.—Appointment of Mr. Harold Briggs, a Lancashire textile expert, as technical adviser to the Government of Canton in the erection of cotton mills there, has come simultaneously with the announcement that the textile firm of Messrs. Platt Brothers, of Oldham, have had orders placed with them by the Cantonese Government for machinery for two cotton mills and one woolen mill.

Mr. Briggs, until recently, was general manager of the Belgrave Mills, Oldham, and has occupied prominent positions in the industry in Lancashire.

The order for the first of these mills, which is being built, now, includes 10,000 ring spindles, 1200 doubling spindles as well as apparatus for opening, cleaning, carding and warping. Along with the preparatory machinery for scouring and carding, the machinery for the woolen mill includes 1000 medium spindles. A firm in the Midlands is to supply the electrical apparatus.

These announcements herald further competition for the harassed Lancashire cotton industry in what is perhaps its second largest overseas market. In an interview, Mr. Briggs declared that it was the beginning of a new era in the history of the province.

"One may fairly say," he added, "that an historic movement has begun and I confess that this has partly attracted me. Government in Canton has been more stable than elsewhere in China for some time and the leading people are most ambitious, and enterprising and contemplate big schemes, of development."

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Playoffs For Americans Or Simpson Quits

Manager Thinks Highly of Team's Chances in Race for This Season

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—Bullet Joe Simpson, after one season in the trying job of managing the New York Americans, has proved his courage at least by asserting that if his star spangled team doesn't get into the National Hockey League playoffs this year he will quit the job. That may be true, but the home fans are wondering what players will accomplish this about face in the Amerks.

Simpson had plenty of players at his call in the training camp at Oshawa, Ont., but outside of a few veterans who haven't succeeded in lifting the team out of the ruck 'n thie past, there didn't seem to be a real star in the lot. The greater part of his big squad was made up of recruits and already some of them have been released. In addition three of the mainstays of last year's team are gone, big Vernon Ayres. Johnny Sheppard and Nick Wasnie. The first two were sold to the Maroons and Boston, respectively, and Wasnie was recalled by the Canadiens.

The American rear guard, despite the loss of Ayres, again looks good. Little Roy Worters in goal is one of the most reliable of puck stoppers. Red Dutton is rated as a defense star and Bill Brydge and Duke Dutkowski are reliable veterans. Chris Speyer, from the New Haven Eagles, has moved up to take Ayres' place.

Concerning his forwards Simpson said, "We have reserve strength to burn and for the present we are concentrating on that feature of our team."

The roster lists the veterans Normie Himes, Rabbit McVeigh and George Patterson; Ronnie Martin, who has had one good year, and Red Jackson, the most promising of those who came up late last season, and Lloyd "Dede" Klein. Heading the list of recruits are Lloyd Gross, star of the Buffalo International League champions last year, and Red Conn, who scored 31 points for the Philadelphia Arrows of the Canadian-American circuit. Others of the Americans tried out were Fred Hergerts, Dave Schreiner, Hal Picketts, Lloyd Jackson, Maury Roberts, Gordon Kuhn, Jack Keating and Eddie Convey, all of whom have been loaned out.

Eddie Burke, who was expected to work as third-line pivot, met with a mishap in training and won't be available until after the season starts.

The probable arrangement of forwards to start will be Himes, Gross and Martin on the first line; Conn, Klein and Patterson as a speedy heavyweight trio, and a third combination of McVeigh, Red Jackson and Picketts, who did some flashy work at Oshawa.

New South Wales And Victoria Teams Win

BRISBANE, Australia, Nov. 8 (Canadian Press) — New South Wales and Victoria yesterday pulled out decisive victories in the State cricket series for the Sheffield shield.

New South Wales defeated Queensland by an innings and 171 runs, while Victoria defeated South Australia by 169 runs at Adelaide.

The scores were: Queensland, 183 and 140 (O'Reilly six for 58 and seven for 53); New South Wales, 494 for four declared (Bradman, 200, Brown, 154).

Victoria, 197 and 431 for five declared (Grimmett seven for 80; Ponsford, 122, Rigg, 123); South Australia 228 and 231 (Fleetwood-Smith six for 61; Richardson 102, Ironmonger six for 56).

Big Six Conference

Nebraska		Kansas	
26-Texas	0	34-Warrensb'g T.	0
20-Iowa State	0	14-Creighton	0
9-Kansas State	0	0-Notre Dame	0
16-Oklahoma	7	0-Tulsa	7
26-Missouri	0	0-Kansas State	6
		0-Oklahoma	20
97	7	48	33
Kansas State		**Oklahoma**	
25-Emporia T.	0	6-Tulsa	20
20-St. Louis	14	0-Vanderbilt	0
33-Missouri	0	9-Texas	0
0-Nebraska	9	19-Iowa State	7
6-Kansas	0	7-Nebraska	16
0-Mich. State	0	20-Kansas	0
84	23	61	43
Iowa State		**Missouri**	
14-Central	0	31-Central	0
18-Denver	13	6-Kirksville T.	26
0-Nebraska	20	0-Kansas State	33
7-Oklahoma	19	7-St. Louis	13
14-Missouri	7	7-Iowa State	14
7-Iowa	27	0-Nebraska	26
60	86	51	112

De Oro and Procita Win

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—Alfredo De Oro and Joseph Procita were the winners yesterday in the Greater New York three-cushion billiards championship at Greenleaf's. De Oro defeated Arthur Woods, 40 to 37 in 71 innings, and Procita defeated Harry Wakefield, 40 to 33 in 62 innings. The tournament will continue for the balance of the week.

Drinking Football Fan Faces Ejection

By the Associated Press

Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 8

THE University of Michigan's board in control of athletics has mailed notices to all holders of tickets for the Michigan-Iowa football game that persons against whom complaints are made concerning drinking in the stadium Saturday will be ejected.

The notice says that while the board is not concerned "with the personal habits and tastes of those who attend football games," it does "feel a very deep concern when indulgence in such habits and tastes results in conduct disgusting or offensive to other patrons."

Arkansas, Texas Are Unbeaten In Conference Race

Southwest Conference Football Standing

	W	L	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Arkansas	3	0	35	7	1.000
Texas	2	0	28	0	1.000
Texas A. & M.	1	1	21	20	.500
Baylor	1	2	21	33	.333
Southern Methodist	1	2	13	20	.333
Texas Christian	1	2	13	27	.333
Rice	0	2	7	31	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 8—Further indication that the Southwest Conference championship will be decided when the University of Arkansas Razorbacks meet the University of Texas Longhorns in Austin, Nov. 17 was shown last week when the Texas eleven strengthened its threatening position by knocking Southern Methodist University out of the title chase. Texas Christian University was also given an unexpected reverse when the Baylor Bears showed surprisingly strong form to best the Horned Frogs, 7 to 0. The defeat of the Mustangs and the Horned Frogs left the pennant chase between the University of Texas, the University of Arkansas, and Texas A. & M. College, with Texas and Arkansas having the inside track.

With Arkansas the favorite in its game with Rice Institute this week-end, and Texas expected to capture its contest from the Baylor Bears, the two leaders will probably be undefeated when they meet. Texas A. & M. College can stay in a threatening position, ready to jump into the lead in case either of the leaders falter, by defeating Southern Methodist whom it plays Saturday. The Aggies are the favorites in the contest. Texas Christian will play the Southwest's lone intersectional contest this week-end, meeting the University of North Dakota.

It was just a case of too much B. E. Hilliard '35, which caused the Methodists' 10-to-0 defeat in the hands of the Longhorns. The two teams battled on even terms for three quarters and a half, when with five minutes to play, Hilliard was sent into the Texas lineup to try for a field goal from the 15-yard line. The goal was good, giving Texas a three-point advantage. Several minutes later Hilliard intercepted a wild Southern Methodist pass and ran 30 yards for a touchdown. He added the extra point, again with his left foot, to give the Longhorns a 10-to-0 victory.

The Baylor Bears won their first Conference victory by upsetting Texas Christian, 7 to 0, when a substitute halfback, J. M. Park '34, circled end for 20 yards and a touchdown. Although the Christians outscored the Bears in first downs, 13 to 9, the Baylor team outplayed the Horned Frogs and clearly deserved the victory.

In intersectional contests Southwest teams did not fare so well. Texas A. & M. was forced to take a 20-to-0 beating in the hands of Centenary College from Louisiana. The victory broke Centenary's string of three straight scoreless ties. The failure to make its highly-touted aerial game function cost the Owls a 13-to-0 loss to Santa Clara. So poor was the Rice overhead attack Saturday that the Institute eleven failed to complete a pass.

With the 10 points he scored against Southern Methodist, B. E. Hilliard '35, Texas halfback, regained the lead in the Southwest Conference individual scoring race, overlapping his nearest opponent, E. G. Domingue '34, Texas Aggie back, by four points. Hilliard's total for the season is now 43 points.

Southeastern Conference

Alabama		Florida	
34-Oglethorpe	0	28-Stetson	0
0-Mississippi	0	31-Sewanee	0
16-Miss. State	0	0-N. C. State	0
12-Tennessee	6	9-No. Carolina	0
0-Fordham	2	6-Tennessee	13
20-Kentucky	0	0-Georgia	14
84	8	74	27
Tennessee		**Louisiana State**	
27-Virginia P. I.	0	13-Rice	0
20-Miss. State	0	40-Millsaps	0
2-Duke	10	0-Centenary	0
6-Alabama	12	20-Arkansas	0
13-Florida	6	7-Vanderbilt	7
13-G. Wash'gton	0	30-So. Carolina	7
81	28	110	14
Tulane		**Georgia Tech.**	
6-Texas A.&M.	13	39-Clemson	2
13-Georgia	26	6-Kentucky	7
20-Maryland	0	16-Auburn	6
7-Georgia Tech	0	0-Tulane	7
7-Auburn	13	10-No. Carolina	6
7-Colgate	0	6-Vanderbilt	9
60	52	77	37
Georgia		**Sewanee**	
20-N. C. State	10	0-Kentucky	7
26-Tulane	13	0-Florida	31
30-No. Carolina	0	12-Southwestern	7
13-Mercer	12	0-Mississippi	41
23-New York	0	14-Cumberland	0
14-Florida	0	13-Tennessee P. I.	0
128	65	39	86
Vanderbilt		**Kentucky**	
50-Cumberland	0	46-Maryville	2
0-Oklahoma	0	7-Sewanee	0
20-No. Carolina	13	7-Georgia Tech	6
0-Ohio State	20	3-Cincinnati	0
7-Miss. State	7	0-Wash. & Lee	7
7-Louisiana St.	7	7-Duke	14
9-Georgia Tech.	6	0-Alabama	20
93	53	70	49
Mississippi		**Mississippi State**	
6-Southwestern	6	12-Millsaps	0
25-Miss. S. T.	0	0-Tennessee	20
0-Alabama	0	0-Alabama	18
7-Marquette	0	7-Vanderbilt	7
41-Sewanee	0	0-Southwestern	6
13-Clemson	0	18-Miss. Col.	0
12-Birm.-So.	0		
104	6	37	51
Auburn			
20-Birm.-South'n	7		
19-Howard	0		
6-Georgia T.	16		
6-George Wash.	19		
13-Tulane	7		
7-Duke	13		
71	82		

Four Elevens Are Nearly Tied For the Lead

Georgia Is, However, Only Undefeated, Untied Team in Southeastern

Southeastern Conference Football Standing

College	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Georgia	2	0	0	40	13	1.000
Alabama	3	1	0	50	6	1.000
Mississippi	1	1	0	41	0	1.000
Vanderbilt	1	2	0	23	20	1.000
Kentucky	2	0	1	14	26	.667
Tennessee	2	0	1	39	18	.667
Auburn	1	0	1	19	23	.500
Tulane	1	0	2	27	39	.333
Florida	1	0	2	37	27	.333
Georiga Tech	1	0	3	28	29	.250
Louisiana St.	0	1	0	7	7	.000
Mississippi St.	0	1	2	18	45	.000
Sewanee	0	0	3	0	79	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 8 — Going into the eighth week of play four football teams are tied, theoretically, for the top position in the Southeastern Conference. Of these four teams Georgia, only, with two victories, no ties and no defeats, has a clean record. While Alabama has won the most victories, three, she nevertheless has a tie game on her record, as has Mississippi, who has only one victory to her credit. Vanderbilt, with one victory and two tie games, must also be considered as a sharer of the top rung. Closely following the above mentioned teams come Kentucky and Tennessee with two victories, no ties and only one defeat each, with the other seven teams spread out down the line and Sewanee the actual holder of the bottom position with no victories and three defeats.

It is possible that this week-end will see a change in the standings with both Vanderbilt and Mississippi of the top quartet engaging in intraconference skirmishes. Of these two teams, Vanderbilt, playing Sewanee, is the more likely to retain her top ranking. Mississippi, engaging powerful Tennessee, is likely to find herself in the lost column for the first time this season.

The Southeastern Conference schedule for this week-end is both varied and interesting. Georgia will carry the banner of the conference to the North to engage Yale. This Georgia-Yale game has been an annual affair for several years with only one interruption and that last year. The South will look to Georgia successfully to carry her banner to the northward and, judging from the great play of Georgia thus far this year, it will be no great surprise should she return the winner. Louisiana State will have an open date and Auburn will go outside the conference to take on Oglethorpe in her homecoming game to be played at Auburn. Oglethorpe, defeated in an earlier season game by another conference team, namely, Alabama, will prove hardly more than a good warmup game for Auburn.

Alabama vs. Virginia P. I.

Two interesting interconference games this week-end will find Alabama entertaining Virginia P. I. at Tuscaloosa in a home-coming game. Thi game was won last year after a hard struggle by Alabama by a score of 9 to 6. Virginia Poly. is not quite as strong this year, while Alabama is just reaching the zenith of her power. In the other interconference game Kentucky will entertain Virginia M. I. Kentucky, the loser in her last three games, will probably do a reverse and win this game, but by not such a large score as her 23-to-0 victory of last year.

Four intraconference games will find Sewanee facing Vanderbilt in a renewal after a lapse of several years, in one of the oldest classics in the South. Vanderbilt will prove far too strong for poor downtrodden Sewanee who faces her fourth conference loss. Georgia Tech will entertain Florida at Atlanta in what will prove one of the best games of the day. Mississippi State in playing Tulane, the conqueror of Colgate, will have just a little more than she can handle and Tulane should win this game handily. The outstanding game within the conference this week-end will find Tennessee receiving Mississippi at Knoxville. For Mississippi it will be a fight to keep clean her record so far unspoiled by defeat and for Tennessee it will be an opportunity to add another victory to a list that now contains one defeat and two victories. With the play in the Conference as uncertain as it is from week to week, Tennessee realizes she is not yet completely eliminated from the race with just one defeat. Tennessee won this game last year by a score of 33 to 0.

Saturday's games for the most part ran completely to form with few upsets. Probably the only upset, if you wish to call it such, was Tulane's victory in intersectional play over the great Colgate team. Few gave Tulane too much chance to start with, and then came the loss of two great players in the Tessier brothers just before the team left for New York. However, Tulane played the truly great game that many thought she could play and was returned the winner.

In another intersectional game, Tennessee gave the South her second victory of the day to make her intersectional play by Southeastern Conference teams, a perfect 1.000 when she defeated, 13 to 0, George Washington University in a game played in Washington. Alabama got back into a winning stride after a 2-to-0 loss the week previous to Fordham by taking Kentucky over the hurdles in an easy manner by a score of 20 to 0. This game, billed to run very close with only a slight margin for Alabama, turned into a near rout and would probably have resulted in an even higher score had Alabama elected to use her first-string team the entire game.

Duke Has Close Call

Louisiana State's easy victory over South Carolina after coming from behind had quite an element of surprise in it and the close call undefeated Duke had in winning from a badly crippled Auburn team by only 13 to 7 was also somewhat of a surprise. Georgia continued on her way to national recognition and fame by downing Florida to the tune of 14 to 0, but was forced to use all she had in gaining the victory. No doubt Yale scouts in the stands saw plenty of Georgia pet plays to report back to the head coach at Yale. While Florida herself lacked the necessary scoring punch, she once held Georgia for downs on her six-inch line and on several occasions took the ball from Georgia within her own 20-yard line. Mississippi State was the winner over a much inferior foe, Mississippi College, by a score of 18 to 0 in a game played Friday night, and Sewanee won from another small foe, Tennessee Tech, 13 to 0. Mississippi had her hands full in trying to win from an aroused Birmingham-Southern team, when she started a team of reserves and was forced to call on her first team to pull the game from the fire, 12 to 0.

Georgia Tech, for the second successive Saturday, was featured in one of those games where there was no scoring until the last period, and then she went down with flying colors in losing by a score of 9 to 6 to a strong Vanderbilt team. This game as advertised was a great defensive one, with magnificent punting on both sides. The schedule for this week-end:

Sewanee vs. Vanderbilt at Nashville, Tenn.; Georgia vs. Yale at New Haven, Conn.; Georgia Tech. vs. Florida at Atlanta, Ga.; Mississippi vs. Tennessee at Knoxville, Tenn.; Kentucky vs. Virginia M. I. at Lexington, Ky.; Mississippi State vs. Tulane at New Orleans, La.; Alabama vs. Virginia P. I. at Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Auburn vs. Oglethorpe at Auburn, Ala.

Kelly and Sauers Are Now Tied For The Billiard Lead

United States Pocket-Billiard Standing

	W	L	HR	BG
George Kelly, Philadelphia	5	1	58	10
Eddie Sauers, Oakland	5	1	56	14
Charles Seaback, Astoria	4	1	73	9
William Mosconi, Phila.	4	1	85	20
Marcel Camp, Detroit	3	3	66	7
Charles Summerall, Little R	3	4	56	19
Arthur Church, New York	2	4	69	14
Sylvester Schleisman, Minn.	2	4	38	19
Harry Wood, Duluth	2	5	41	27
Walter Franklin, Kan. City	0	6	41	—

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 8—First-place honors in the national pocket billiard tournament here changed hands yesterday as the result of the upset of Charles Seaback, Astoria, N. Y., at the hands of Charles Summerell, Little Rock, Ark., southern sectional champion, by the score of 125 to 56 in 28 innings.

Later in the schedule George Kelly of Philadelphia overcame a decisive lead held by Marcel Camp and won his game 125 to 68 in 10 innings to take the lead, only to have it shared later by Eddie Sauers of Oakland, Calif., when he nosed out Harry Wood of Duluth, Minn., in a close game by the score of 125 to 112 in 27 innings.

The final night game resulted in a victory for young William Mosconi of Philadelphia, which sent him into a tie for second place with Seaback, each having won four games and lost one.

The next four days of play will be hard ones for the leaders, as the schedule will soon be bringing them together to decide which three of the leaders will qualify to play in the world's championship tournament which opens in Chicago, Dec. 4.

This afternoon Summerell meets Wood and Sauers takes on Mosconi. Tonight Sylvester Schleisman of Minneapolis plays Walter Franklin of Kansas City, who has yet to win his first game, and Seaback will attempt to make up for his defeat of yesterday when he plays Camp.

Weiland and Shields Sign

OTTAWA, Nov. 8 (AP)—Cooney Weiland, star center, and Allan Shields, defenseman, last night came to terms with the Ottawa Senators, leaving Eddie Shore of Boston the sole remaining major holdout in the National Hockey League.

By-Plays

Adds to Remarkable Record

WHEN he kicked a field goal last Saturday, the first in his college career, Paul Pardonner '34, Purdue quarterback, added to a remarkable record. His specialty, aside from being a brilliant field general, runner and forward-pass thrower, is kicking afterpoints. He dropkicked two in this game, extending his mark to 26 out of 28 tried since he made his début at Lafayette.

Billiards and Sleep

Unappreciative critics, who say that British professional billiards make them yawn, were greatly entertained by the explanation of Joseph Davis's lateness for the penultimate session of his recent match with William Smith at Glasgow. At the time when spectators were settling themselves comfortably into their seats for a leisured study of a great artist's methods, the great artist in question was still under the soporific influences of the previous day's artistry. To put the matter more plainly he was asleep. However, when he did arrive hurriedly in the arena, half an hour behind schedule, he collected 446 points and paved the way to a victory in the evening by 6643 points to 4593. So the hotel servant who let Davis sleep did not do so much harm after all.

May Add Combined Rugby Teams

A little far-fetched perhaps, but how would you like to see a football game in the Harvard Stadium next March? An intersectional affair, too! This prospect may be realized, but before permitting too much speculation, it must be stated that the football game would be Rugby and not American. Cambridge University of England wishes to send its Rugby team to Canada and the United States for eight games. Since March weather might find slush, sleet, rain, wind, snow and hail more likely than good weather, such elements are weighing against official enthusiasm. Oxford and Cambridge have combined to send track, golf and lacrosse teams against Harvard and Yale, and now Rugby football may come.

Nebraska Eleven Receives Kansas In Week-End Game

Cornhuskers Undefeated in Four Conference Gridiron Battles

"Big Six" Conference Football Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Nebraska	4	0	0	71	7	1.000
Oklahoma	2	0	1	46	23	.667
Kansas State	2	0	1	39	9	.667
Iowa State	1	0	2	21	46	.333
Kansas	0	0	2	0	26	.000
Missouri	0	0	3	7	73	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Nov. 8 — Still undefeated, University of Nebraska receives University of Kansas in the most important game of this week-end in the Big Six football championship race. Kansas, which has lost some of the prestige gained in holding Notre Dame to a scoreless tie early in the season, is yet given a chance to bother the Cornhuskers if it can rise to the occasion.

Two teams tied for second place should hold their position. They are Oklahoma and Kansas State. The former defeated Kansas, 20 to 0, last week, while the latter played a scoreless tie with Michigan State in a non-conference struggle. Oklahoma this Saturday visits University of Missouri, which lost a game to Nebraska, 26 to 0.

Kansas State meets Iowa State at Ames. The latter was defeated, 27 to 7, by University of Iowa in a game at Iowa City last Saturday.

Nebraska Doing Well

Nebraska has only to continue the pace it has established. The rain-soaked field here last Saturday seemed to bother the Cornhuskers rushing game very little, though their forward passes did not work so well. On the third play of the game, G. H. Sauer '34, fullback, dashed 45 yards for a touchdown. He led a smashing attack from his 35-yard line, and then let B. E. Masterson '34, quarterback, take the ball over the last yard for the second touchdown. Sauer made another in the last period and a sub-halfback, J. W. Williams '36, made the fourth. Masterson scored two afterpoints, one on a place kick and another by a plunge.

The heavy Kansas team should have been good on Oklahoma's boggy field, but its attack never got really under way. Two blocked punts, passes and end runs beat them. Its about time the Jayhawkers got worked up again to the pitch they achieved early in the season, and this may come against the Cornhuskers. The latter was victor in last year's meeting, 20 to 6.

Oklahoma got the jump on Kansas when a bad center pass skidded into the end zone for two points on a safety in the opening quarter. The veteran quarterback, R. L. Dunlap '34, scored the first touchdown in the second quarter when a Kansas punt, blocked on the latter's 20-yard line, opened the way for a 19-yard pass to J. A. Harris '36, end, and on the next play a plunge. In the third period, L. L. Robertson '36, halfback, swept around right end for a touchdown and O. J. Corey '34, tackle, blocked a punt to make the fourth.

Missouri vs. Sooners

Missouri may find the Sooners every bit as formidable as the Nebraskans were. Last year, however, the Tigers had the power to win, 14 to 6, over Oklahoma, and memory of this may hearten them some.

Kansas State's tie, without a score, against Michigan State proves at least a strong defense. A cold wind had something to do with this result. R. M. Graham '34, fullback, and Dougal Russell '34, halfback, made good gains at times battering at Michigan State's line, and several long gains were scored as a result of pass throwing by L. T. Morgan '34, quarterback. Some passes, however, fell incomplete behind goal lines, ending scoring chances.

While Kansas State is rated stronger, Iowa State has a good chance to tie or win. The Cyclones managed to score on a superior opponent last week, with W. W. Allender '36, halfback, leading the attack and Harold Miller '36, quarterback, scoring. Last year the Wildcats beat the Cyclones, 31 to 0.

Indianans Plan Peace Education in Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—An active program of education for peace in the junior high schools and high schools of Indiana has been arranged by the Indiana World Peace Committee. It is felt that by explaining to the youth the value of working toward international peace the hysterias of war in the future may be dissipated.

The committee for 1934 includes a representative group of Indianians. It is headed by Dr. Stanley Coulter, dean emeritus of Purdue University, and has as other officers Mr. Marshall D. Lupton, Indianapolis; Mr. James A. VanOsdol, Anderson; Mr. Arthur H. Sapp, Huntington; Mr. Charles Arthur Carlisle, South Bend, and Dr. W. P. Dearing, president of Oakland City College.

Sunday Baseball for Penna.

HARRISBURG, Penna., Nov. 8 (AP)—They'll be playing Sunday baseball next spring in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and other large cities of Pennsylvania. In the first referenda on the blue laws which have stood unwavering since 1794, voters in the populous centers of the State yesterday authorized their local officials to license baseball and football games on Sunday afternoons. Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, home of Pennsylvania's three major league baseball clubs—the Athletics, Phillies, and Pirates—voted overwhelmingly for Sunday sports. Harrisburg, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Reading, and York, with franchises in the New York-Pennsylvania League, voted by less decisive margins. In these and all other communities which voted "yes" on modification, Sunday football is possible this year.

Oxford Team Unimpressive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng.—Unlike Cambridge, Oxford did not field an impressive Rugby football team in the early part of the present season. In their match against the Old Merchant Taylors, for example, the Dark Blues showed few qualities apart from speed. The only reason why they lost by so narrow a margin as one point (5 to 6) was because the Taylors lacked "finish." The Oxford forwards were consistently outshoved in the tight scrimmages, and this fact led their halfback, L. B. Bok, into the repeated indiscretion of picking up the ball before it had been heeled clear. There were six Old Blues in action on the varsity team.

One Need Not Wield Brush In Leisure to Be an Artist Because All Art Is Universal

Even the Setting of a Dinner Table May Be a Nice Matter of Symmetry and Balance, While Beauty Lies All About Us

How Will the New Leisure Be Used?

Fifteenth of 18 Articles

By E. C. Sherburne

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Recently a young woman remarked to the writer: "Oh, I wish I knew something about art." She was wearing a charming ensemble of gray, trimmed with pink, and topped by a gray and pink hat.

"You do," was the reply. "Otherwise you would not be dressed as you are now. The fact is that you are an artist yourself. Otherwise you would not have chosen a costume so expressive of your individuality. We are all artists in some degree in that we are steadily engaged in self-expression.

"Art that has vitality is a part of life and inseparable from it. Your mother is an artist when she sets the dinner table with care as to the symmetry and balance of the objects she arranges on the cloth. In our daily activities we speak the language of art, often without knowing it. It is the professional artist's province to teach us, through responses to his work, to see more and ever more of meaning, and beauty, in life. We have but to learn consciously to read art to share deeply in the artist's work."

Symmetry and Balance

One may well begin considering a work of art from the housewife's viewpoint, and look at it for manifestations of symmetry and balance. These are the great elements at the basis of any composition, whether it is done in oils, water colors, or pencil; or in clay, wood, marble or bronze. Harmonies and contrasts of colors which are always considered in the design of a gown or in the decoration of a room are values with which the painter is steadily engaged, so that these qualities are to be looked for in pictures as a means of understanding and appreciating them.

Into the cut and fit of the gown, too, goes consideration for flow and continuity of line, the eloquence of contour, that are sought by the masters of the pencil. The charm of handmade lace and rugs lies in their pattern—the use of variety within repetition—and this likewise is one element of charm in paintings. A work of art is only a specialized extension of impulses toward harmonious and dramatic effects with which we are all steadily engaged.

Art museums everywhere these days are bending every effort to assist the layman toward increase of enjoyment of art through enlarged understanding. Always there are Sunday lectures, and frequently also on evenings throughout the week.

Not Only Sees But Must Feel

In the course of these lecture tours the inquirer will learn to recognize that the artist strives always toward expressing unseen beauty, that is, he is engaged not merely with depicting charming surfaces but with an endeavor to indicate the causes for that charm. One should not look for famous names, necessarily, but rather seek to find the picture that one likes, the statues that give us some sort of answering thrill.

The things that speak to us are the things we may study with most profit. Such things are expression of an individual temperament and our response indicates a kinship of thought and feeling.

For the artist is not concerned merely to paint and model what he sees, but to indicate as well what it is that affects him and inspires him to make art out of something in nature. To make clearer the element that affects him, he will simply his presentation so as to emphasize that element. When we come to recognize these emphasized elements in a picture or a work of sculpture we shall find our pleasure in its suddenly enlarging and increasing in richness of implications.

In art appreciation are to be found pleasurable little or big explosions arising out of the observer's completions of the artist's intentions. The clue to this response is to be found in the nature of expression.

Cannot Please Everybody

When we do understand what the artist is trying to do we can give our reasons for liking or not liking what he does. It is not implicity required in a work of art that it shall please everybody. Geniuses are those who have so approached universality of understanding that their work impresses great numbers of people.

All of this is set down simply as a means of approaching the problem of expression. There will be no attempt in this article to discuss the nature of genius in art. Our province is simply to indicate that the layman's saying, "I know what I like," expresses a fundamental right impulse in art appreciation, and to indicate how his enjoyment may increase with his practice of appreciation.

For out of that practice will come an increasing knowledge of why he likes what he does. Through that practice will come an understanding, and perhaps an enjoyment, of things that he may not now like.

In any work of art worthy of the name one quality will always be in marked evidence—expression. It is this quality that will be discoverable in the work of any artist who has anything of his own to say. No matter how many influences went into his acquirement of technique, he will digest those influences and blend them so completely with what he has to say that he will find his own way of saying it; that is, he will evolve a personal technique.

Individual Style

This is what is meant when we speak of an artist's style, when he has achieved the ability to make a picture or a statue of which we can say: "Only Daumier could have done that painting with those particular discoveries of the beauty of the humble." Or, only Degas could have drawn in just that way the grand line of that figure of a dancing girl. Or, unmistakable is Rodin's touch in the living play of light and shade on that statue. This, then, is style, evidence of individuality of expression, that is to be looked for first.

To style, because they are subservient to it, are subservient the qualities of decoration, interpretation and representation. Decoration may be such a strong impulse that, as in Matisse, it becomes the chief vehicle of expression, while interpretation and representation are bent to the ends of decoration.

Interpretation became so large an element of expression with Forain that the note of understanding the oppressed comes over to us from his drawings with a power that overwhelms all other impressions. Yet the qualities of decoration and representation are employed by him to enforce interpretation. Representation is usd by Winslow Homer with such crispness and force that we draw a deeper breath when we observe one of his pictures of the successful struggle of man with the forces of the sea. Yet he also used decoration and interpretation.

Rembrandt conveys with such majesty the dignity of the individual that our understanding of humanity takes on new horizons, and in his work we see a rare balance of representation, decoration, interpretation and expression.

Art Is Not Nature

It is this instinct of the artist to emphasize some decorative, representative or interpretative elements in his subject that is puzzling to most beginners in art appreciation. But this instinct comes to be understood when we realize that, as Whistler put it, art is art because it is not nature.

The artist is not primarily concerned with reproducing a sunset in a painting, but with expressing the mood induced in him by the sunset—melancholy, lyrical, joyous, exultant, or any of a dozen other responses he may have. Two artists sitting side by side will not paint a sunset in the same way, because each of them brings his own technique and his own mood to the scene.

The painting has dominantly the quality of having been produced by colors put on with a brush or a palette knife. The drawing will definitely indicate that it is some idea of nature expressed by means of pencil marks made on paper.

It remains for the person who would gain in art appreciation to practice discovery of these qualities in the pictures and works of sculpture that they encounter. Not at all necessary, or even advisable, perhaps, is it that we should consider only the works of the masters. For the qualities of decoration, interpretation, representation and expression are to be discerned in the work of artists of all planes of accomplishment down to the humblest striver.

International Hockey League Schedule Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Nov. 8—Forty-four games for each of the six clubs in the International Hockey League has been worked out according to the schedule. The opening games Nov. 9 find Cleveland at London and Windsor and Detroit. Buffalo at Cleveland and Detroit at London will end the season March 17. The schedule follows:

Nov. 9—Cleveland at London, Windsor at Detroit; 11—Detroit at Windsor, London at Cleveland, Syracuse at Buffalo; 12—Buffalo at Syracuse; 14—Cleveland at Detroit; 15—London at Windsor; 16—Buffalo at Detroit; 17—Syracuse at London; 18—Windsor at Buffalo, Detroit at Cleveland; 19—Windsor at Syracuse; 21—London at Detroit, Cleveland at Buffalo; 22—Buffalo at Windsor; 23—Detroit at London; 25—Detroit at Buffalo, Windsor at Cleveland; 26—Detroit at Syracuse; 28—Cleveland at London, Syracuse at Detroit; 29—Syracuse at Windsor; 30—Buffalo at Syracuse.

Dec. 2—Syracuse at Cleveland, London at Buffalo; 3—London at Syracuse; 5—Detroit at Windsor; 6—Buffalo at Cleveland; 7—Buffalo at Detroit; 8—Windsor at London; 9—Syracuse at Cleveland, Detroit at Buffalo; 10—Cleveland at Syracuse; 12—Syracuse at London, Cleveland at Buffalo; 13—Cleveland at Windsor; 14—Windsor at London; 16—Windsor at Buffalo, London at Cleveland; 17—Windsor at Syracuse; 19—London at Detroit; 22—Detroit at Windsor, Buffalo at London; 23—Detroit at Cleveland; 25—Buffalo at Syracuse; 26—London at Windsor, Syracuse at Buffalo; 28—Syracuse at Detroit; 29—Syracuse at London; 30—Windsor at Cleveland; 31—Windsor at Detroit.

Jan. 1—Detroit at London, Buffalo at Syracuse; 3—Cleveland at Windsor; 6—Syracuse at Cleveland, Detroit at Buffalo, London at Windsor; 7—Detroit at Syracuse; 9—Buffalo at London; 10—Buffalo at Windsor; 11—London at Detroit, Cleveland at Syracuse; 13—Windsor at Buffalo, London at Cleveland; 14—Windsor at Syracuse; 16—Cleveland at Syracuse, Windsor at Detroit; 17—Buffalo at Cleveland; 18—Detroit at London; 19—Syracuse at Windsor; 20—London at Buffalo, Detroit at Cleveland; 21—London at Syracuse; 23—Cleveland at Buffalo, Detroit at Windsor; 24—Syracuse at Cleveland; 25—Buffalo at Detroit; 26—Buffalo at Windsor; 27—Syracuse at Buffalo, Windsor at London; 28—Detroit at Syracuse; 30—Buffalo at Syracuse, Windsor at Detroit; 31—London at Windsor.

Feb. 3—Detroit at London; 3—Syracuse at Buffalo, Windsor at Cleveland; 4—Cleveland at Syracuse; 6—Buffalo at Detroit; 7—Cleveland at Windsor; 8—Cleveland at Detroit, Buffalo at London; 10—London at Cleveland, Windsor at Buffalo; 11—Windsor at Syracuse, London at Detroit; 13—Cleveland at London; 14—Buffalo at Cleveland, Syracuse at Windsor; 15—Syracuse at Detroit; 16—Windsor at London; 17—Detroit at Buffalo, Syracuse at Cleveland; 18—Detroit at Syracuse; 20—Buffalo at London; 21—Buffalo at Windsor; 22—Cleveland at Detroit; 24—Windsor at Cleveland, London at Buffalo; 25—London at Syracuse; 27—Cleveland at Buffalo; 28—London at Windsor.

March 2—Detroit at Windsor, Syracuse at London; 3—Buffalo at Cleveland; 4—London at Detroit, Cleveland

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor Rate 60 cents a line Minimum space four lines An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
Town house, ranch and orange groves with homes by owner—BELOW MARKET.
E. H. SPOOR
9 East Citrus Avenue, Redlands, Calif.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Dozal cleans, polishes stove and nickel trimming in one operation; in convenient collapsible tube; no waste, no muss, no odor; rinses off hands easily; simple demonstration sells it; costs 10c, retails 25c; dozen other easy 25c sellers; liberal profit. WILLIAMS CORP., 335 Pine, Montclair N. J.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—100% profit! 21-folder $1 assortment—mostly parchments; you buy outright; samples on approval. WANDLESS, 6823 Ridge Blvd., Dept. S-1, Brooklyn, N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD salespeople, sell outstanding 21-folder $1 assortment, also De Luxe 24 box; big commissions; samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 179C Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED for permanent advertising position. For five straight months our advertising business has shown a gain in sales over last year. Business men are buying advertising. We offer a good opportunity and a permanent connection to men of experience and sales ability. Our advertising is sold the year round to all lines of business. Line consists of art calendars with exclusive designs and pictures, business hangers, direct mail, blotters, greetings, announcements, fans, pencils and novelties both standard and special. Compensation on commission basis. Customer lists furnished. Territory protected. Have covered entire country over thirty years. We have one of more openings in every state. When writing give three references and your sales experience. THE THOS. D. MURPHY CO., Red Oak, Iowa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

PLANT engineer, 20 years' experience, electrical, mechanical, structural and industrial work, seeks opportunity to apply experience and ability in active service. H. R. JOHNSTON, 132 Parkwood Blvd., Mansfield, Ohio.

BOOK MARKERS

A GOOD Christmas gift, PROSE WORKS or TEXT BOOKS, all sizes, thumb notched; no weekly changes; permanent. RAPID PAGE FINDER CO., 7744 Dale St., St. Louis, Mo.

Fine Horses Compete At New York Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—Many new horses and as many new exhibitors made their initial appearance at the golden jubilee of the National Horse Show, which began at Madison Square Garden today.

Right from the start, with saddle horses qualified as novices, inaugurating the event, the exhibitors showed a fine line of candidates, and when the final championships come next Tuesday, it is likely that many of them will be in this class for the greater honors.

Yesterday was reception day for the show, with Mr. Edward King, the new superintendent, acting as host for the equine contingent as they arrived in the basement of the garden, while Mr. Reginald W. Rives, secretary of the National Horse Show Association, and his associates were equally busy greeting the exhibitors and officials at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. All day long they came, with the Czechoslovakian military team the farthest eastern travelers, while from California Mrs. Alma Spreckels Rosecrans brought the pick of her stable East for the first time.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Toronto (Second Church): Palace Theater, Danforth and Pape Avenues, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 12.

United States

Massachusetts

Boston Suburbs (auspices The Mother Church):
Milton: Milton Town Hall, near Canton Avenue and Reedsdale Road, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 12.
Brookline: Whitney Hall, Beacon Street; Coolidge Corner, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.
Watertown: Watertown Senior High School, Columbia Street, near Common Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 17
Roslindale and West Roxbury: Washington Irving School, Poplar Street, Roslindale, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.
Everett: First Methodist Episcopal Church, Norwood Street, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 19.
Springfield: Springfield Municipal Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 13.
Taunton: Cohannet School Hall, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 12.

New Jersey

Jersey City: Lincoln High School Auditorium, Crescent Avenue, near Communipaw Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 18.
Red Bank: Mollie Pitcher Hotel, Riverside Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 17
Sewaren: Woodbridge High School, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 18.
West New York: Auditorium of School No. 5, Hudson Avenue and Tenth Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 14.

New York

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.
Corning: First Baptist Church, First and Wall Street, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 12.
Far Rockaway: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 16.
Hamburg: Palace Theater, 3 p. m., Nov. 12.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.
New York (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.
New York (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.
New York (Fifteenth Church): Mount Washington Presbyterian Church, 84 Vermilyea Avenue, near Two Hundred and Fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 16.
Pleasantville: Pleasantville High School, Romer Avenue and Clinton Street, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 17.
Port Washington: Flower Hill Hall, 12 Haven Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 13.
Troy: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 17.

North Carolina

Charlotte: Carolina Theater, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 12.

Pennsylvania

Stroudsburg: Sherman Theater 526½ Main Street, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 12.
Wilkinsburg: The Rowland Theater, Wood Street, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 12.

West Virginia

Huntington: Huntington High School Auditorium, Eighth Street and Ninth Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 16.
Morgantown: Hotel Morgan Banquet Hall, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 13.
Parkersburg: Elks Club, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 12.
Wheeling: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 14.

Less Zinc on Hand

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—Stocks of zinc on hand at the end of October were 95,137 short tons, compared with 98,219 at the end of September and 121,840 at the end of October, 1932, the American Zinc Institute reported today.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET **APARTMENTS TO LET**

APARTMENTS of QUALITY
3-4-5-ROOM SUITES
JAMAICA PLAIN
109 PERKINS STREET
20-30 JAMAICAWAY
91 BYNNER STREET
JAMAICA 0800 *Management of* J. E. PALMER

REAL ESTATE

BEACON HILL
Most attractive furnished house of 10 rooms and 2 baths for rent for season or year. Quiet and convenient location off Embankment Road. Exceptional figure for right tenant.
WM. C. CODMAN & SON
30 CHARLES ST., BOSTON LAFayette 2460

VERONA, N. J.—For sale, modern 7-room house; 2-car garage; level lot 60x120; beautifully situated in Orange Mountains; convenient New York and Newark. 120 Morningside Road. VE. 8-7224-M.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, Coolidge Corner, 9-11 Centre st.—Attractively furnished, sunny room, private bath; other rooms; running water; table board optional; garage; tourists accommodated; moderate prices. Longwood 9085.

READING, MASS.—Comfortable front room with meals; modern and well situated, convenient to bus and train; middle-aged woman desired. MRS. CUSHMAN, 29½ Ash St.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave., The Ilkley—Second floor, elevator, front sitting room, light, warm, quiet; private home. Kenmore 7460. MRS. MARY TOBIAS.

BOSTON, Fenway, Five Minutes from The Mother Church—Quiet, clean, warm, homey room. Telephone Com. 4015.

BOSTON—Attractive, sunny front rooms overlooking church park; elevator; reasonable. 8 Cumberland St., cor. Huntington, Suite 16. WILLOUGHBY.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St., transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—For rest and study, warm, bright room in cheerful atmosphere; transients or permanent guests; reasonable. Beacon 5728.

NEWARK, N. J.—Large rooms, all improvements with board if desired; near car and bus lines. Christian Scientists preferred (colored). 281 So. 7th. Market 2-0688.

N. Y. C. (90th, Broadway)—Large, sunny, outside double; well heated, immaculate, bath, radio; 45; quiet, refined environment. Schuyler 4-9305.

PAYING GUESTS

ASBURY PARK N. J. The Guest House, 302 Eighth Ave.—Quiet, homelike, helpful; near ocean; capacity about 25. Tel. 7916.

MOORESTOWN, N. J.—Exclusive guest home, residential section, harmonious atmosphere; ideal for rest and study; convenient to transportation. 139 West Central Ave. Moor. 563.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

OLIVE HOUSE—Comfortable home for rest and study or experienced attention to those needing it. 243 E. Olive St., Long Beach, N. Y. Long Beach 3325.

HOMES TO SHARE

OWNER of charming suburban New Jersey home seeks companionship of couple or woman, able to enjoy its privileges and share its responsibilities. X-62, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

AGENTS WANTED

LADIES, gentlemen sell outstanding assorted chocolates; appealingly priced and styled for homes, offices; good repeater; buy outright—mention the Monitor. MUNCH SWEETS, 136 West 22nd, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, Columbia University graduate, wishes secretarial, clerical, accounting work or other business connection. Write Box C-37, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

YOUNG man wishes position; experienced in restaurant business. C. WILLIAMS, 40 Water St., Tuckahoe, N. Y. Tel. Tuc. 4886.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEWORKER-COOK, experienced colored; city, country; reliable, highly recommended. Edgecombe 4-1625, New York City.

POSITION wanted in private home or institution by refined Protestant lady; capable in home duties; studied and experienced dietitian, excellent in sewing. Boston, Comm. 0557.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth. 2-2080.

MARY DIEHL — MARIAN KRAMER
105 W. 40th St. Interviews 9-12:30.
Male and Female Office Personnel.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

PIANO teacher-accompanist, with daughter (10 years), will exchange lessons for room with family. Write Box R-35, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-2745

FIREWOOD

FIREPLACE WOOD
at any length at $15 per cord
Centre Newton 4814 Newton Highlands, Mass.

DIRECT MAIL SERVICE

Nash Letter Bureau
Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing, Folding, Mailing. Public Stenography.
130 West 42nd St., N. Y. C. Wisconsin 7-1168

INSTRUCTION

PRIVATE lessons, at your convenience, 75c per hour and up; your car or instructor's. HOWARD C. SPARGO, Dorchester, Mass. BLUehills 5563.

MOVING AND STORAGE

GRADY'S EXPRESS & MOVING
Local, long distance; electric refrigerators moved; day, night service. Havemeyer 9-7442. Woodside, L. I., N. Y.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

When Looking for a Mover Call
N E AUTO VAN CO
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed
NAT STACEY Prop
74 Ellery St. Cambridge Uni 2780—3795-W

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

YOUR property in California given careful personal attention for small charge; taxes, assessments and other matters covered; correspondence invited; bank references. CHARLES SUMNER KENT, 1145 N. Larrabee, West Hollywood, Calif.

RADIATOR CABINETS

BARE RADIATORS ARE OBNOXIOUS
Let US quote you on Radiator Cabinets.
QUAKER CITY METAL PRODUCTS CORP
79 Sudbury St. Boston, Mass. Lafayette 9199

TRANSPORTATION

E. W. SMITH & SONS TRANSPORTATION CO., 26 Mt. Pleasant Ave. Newark N. J. Humboldt 2-4793 Daily service between New York Newark Trenton, N. J. and intermediate points

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

OLD gold and silver, precious or semi-precious stones purchased, goods mailed to us will receive prompt attention.
SAMUEL S. PEARLSTEIN
21 Beach St., Boston, Mass.

OFFICE FURNITURE

NEW YORK CITY—Large selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK CO., 6 East 33rd.

WEARING APPAREL

FOR SALE—To settle an estate, Hudson Bay seal coat in perfect condition; price $100 cash; to be seen by appointment through V-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—Two-room suite, furnished or unfurnished, opposite The Mother Church overlooking park; reasonable rates. HOTEL MINERVA, 214 Huntington Ave.

HOUSES FURNISHED

TO RENT—Five-room bungalow and garage. 804 34th Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

HOUSES TO LET

DEDHAM, MASS.—Rent $50; 6-room modern house, 2-car garage; ideal location. Tel. 1457 Dedham.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—For rent, practitioner's office, 1, 2 or more mornings. Room 1740, 33 W. 42nd St. Tel. afternoons Chickering 4-1009

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 Atlantic Avenue
ATLANTIC CITY N J.
Gunning Accessories
Paints—Cutlery

BLOOMFIELD

Established 1876
Heckel's Centre Market
HOME OF GOOD MARKETING
40 BROAD ST. Tel. Bloomfield 2-0770 0771 0772
THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE MARKET IN TOWN

A. HENRY STRUBBE
HOME MADE ICE CREAM and FINE CANDIES
All orders receive prompt and careful attention.
69 WASHINGTON ST., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
Phone Bloomfield 2-0626

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Orange 4-2680
34 ELY PLACE
9-12 a. m. daily

The Paris Trend
Authentic French Hats reproduced faithfully in the Beverly line.
Individuality
BEVERLY SHOPS Inc.
20 Church Street Montclair 8 Harrison Street East Orange

Smith's FLOWERS
557 Main St.
Orange 2-1000

ROY W. PIERSON
JEWELER
Affiliated with
MILTON S. BOWMAN CORP.
of 522 5TH AVE., NEW YORK CITY
Minimum prices for remounting your old jewelry in the very newest settings.
11 WARRINGTON PLACE OR. 5-5573

Silver Individual Millinery
Hats Ready Made and to Order
11 NORTH HARRISON STREET

LET
Stephen Jarvis
Estimate on your
PLUMBING and HEATING
"Jobbing a Specialty"
106 LESLIE STREET Tel. Or. 3-4038

The Orange Drapery Store
—INTERIOR DECORATORS—
Curtains, Draperies, Slip Covers, Furniture, Upholstering, Refinishing and Repairing. We suggest and estimate and guarantee unsurpassed workmanship at
SENSIBLE PRICES
Dial Or. 5-1880 64 Brick Church Plaza
ORANGE 5-0700

EAST ORANGE—NASH, INC.
441 MAIN STREET
AUTHORIZED SALES—SERVICE
USED CAR BARGAINS

WASHINGTON SEA FOOD MARKET
Fresh and Cooked Sea Foods
OYSTER BAR
Full course cooked sea food dinner delivered, ready to serve.
7½ WASHINGTON ST. Or. 3-5200

MARIE'S BEAUTY SALON
All Branches of
Beauty Culture
8 WASHINGTON STREET
Or. 3-0615

ORIENTAL GULIAN, INC. BROADLOOM
—RUGS—
Cleaning and Repairing
263 Central Ave., Building Corner So. Munn Avenue
Or. 3-6658

MEET YOUR FRIENDS AT
Martens'
for ICE CREAM, SODAS, SUNDAES
Homemade candies. Parties supplied.
391 MAIN STREET OR 3-8680

NRA COMPLETE FAMILY SERVICE, 13c per pound
Shirts 10c extra
CHAMPION LAUNDRY
46 NORTH MUNN AVENUE

Personal Christmas Cards
10% Discount during October
NEW SILK SCARFS
for your Fall Costume
$1.00 EACH
THE CARTER SHOP
52 Brick Church Plaza Or. 3-5861

Chas. T. Honecker Florist
445 Central Avenue at Burnet Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361 *Member F. T. D.*

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE *(Continued)*

The Fall is rich in FICTION
Rent a Good
BOOK
Post's
New Picture Puzzles just in
370 MAIN ST. 560 CENTRAL AVE.

APPRECIATION
We thank Monitor Readers for their patronage
It is our desire and purpose to give Monitor readers just a little better service than is obtainable elsewhere at the same price.
YE "GOLDEN RULE"
DRY CLEANING—REPAIRING
440 Main Street

GRACE MAY FASHION SHOPPE
SMART DRESSES
That Are Different
For Matron and Miss
263 CENTRAL AVE., cor. Munn Ave.

ELIZABETH

BANBURY and BURNETT INC.
RUG CLEANERS
77 W. GRAND ST. EL. 2-1219

BROWNFIELD'S BAKERY
Holiday Fruit Cake 50c Lb.
318 Morris Ave. Tel. El. 2-1432

ENGLEWOOD

STEIN'S HUNTING TOGS
52 Englewood Ave. Phone Eng. 3-0543

EDITH KERR
TEL. ENGLEWOOD 4948
13 DEAN ST. ENGLEWOOD, N. J.
Sport and daytime dresses, individual styling, economically priced.

HACKENSACK

VISIT THE
Vanity Specialty Shop
for your corsets, lingerie, hosiery, gloves, etc.
228 MAIN ST. Hack. 2-9296

HOBOKEN

HENRY W. GROTE
WATCHES
Special attention given to fine watch, clock and jewelry repairs.
54 NEWARK ST., HOBOKEN, N. J.
Phone Hoboken 3-1298 Open Mon. 9 p. m
Open Saturdays 10 p. m.
Other evenings 6.30 p. m.

EDWARD RATHJIN
Upholstering of the better kind
Dealer in high grade Bedding and Upholstry. Slip covers to order, cushions, draperies. Making over and recovering hair mattresses and box springs a specialty. Feathers renovated and put into new ticks. Brass beds relacquered and iron beds made over in all wood finishes.
1000 BLOOMFIELD STREET, HOBOKEN, N. J.
Phone Hob. 3-1129

JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
19 Winfield Avenue 8-10 A. M. Daily

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
HUDSON SHOE SHOP
519 BROADWAY BAYONNE, N. J.
Bayonne 3-0398

SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION
GLASSES FITTED
DR. ERNEST ENGEL
Eyesight Specialist Optometrist-Optician
Hours: 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Wednesday 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
3 SHERMAN PLACE
Near cor. of Central Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

CASO'S MARKET
We have doubled the size of our Grocery Department
THE REASON?
People like to buy here
Monticello and Belmont Avenues
3 Telephones—Del. 3-6810-6811-5950

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
337 CENTRAL AVE., cor. Lincoln St.

PROSPECT COAL CO.
FOOT OF MEADOW STREET
BAYONNE, N. J.
COAL
also Building Material and Masons' Supplies
Bayonne 3-1185-6-7

MAPLEWOOD

STRUBBE'S
Fresh Candies and Nuts
Ice Cream in Fancy Molds for Your Thanksgiving Dinner
MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Twenty-Eighth Anniversary Sale!
Now is the time to buy your canned goods for the winter. Ask about our Christmas Club Thrifty.
177 Maplewood Ave. S. Or. 2-4300—4301—4302

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 11 except Saturdays
470 PARK STREET

Silver Individual Millinery
Hats Ready Made and to Order
49 CHURCH STREET

Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
OUR POLICY
To serve only the finest quality of foods processed by trained dietitians. We maintain a uniform high quality offering the most appetizing foods made of the purest and freshest products available.

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR *(Continued)*

The Linen Shop, Inc.
E. B. and J. H. CLEGG
Now Located at
418 Bloomfield Ave.
Masaman Building

MISS EVERETT, Inc.
Gowns
Sportwear
Millinery
Conservatively Priced
492 BLOOMFIELD AVE. MONTCLAIR

ELISE POWELL
MARINELLO GRADUATE
Latest Hair Styling. All branches of Beauty culture. Nine years in Montclair. Mar-Del Scientific Beauty Service
20 Church St. Tel. Mtclr. 2-7110

Blanche-Elaine Corset Shop
CORSETS—BRASSIERES
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
499 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 2-9694

EDNA CHURCHILL
130 BUCKINGHAM ROAD
Exceptional Values
in Sport and Dress Hats $3.00 up
Remodeling
Phone Montclair 2-6477

EMILY VANDER BYL
Marinello
Scientific Beauty Specialist
Reasonable Prices
HINCK BUILDING, ROOM 32
Tel. Montclair 2-5746

Post Office Delicatessen
397 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Specialists in Salads, Cold Cuts, Fine Cheese, Caviar, etc.

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
PERSONAL SERVICE
26 SO. PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Near Church Street

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 11 a. m. except Saturdays
Telephone: Orange 8-7873
37 Orange Heights Avenue, West Orange
9-11 a. m. daily

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 Main St. Orange, N. J.
EST. 1906 OR. 3-8200

LINDSLEY'S
HARDWARE STORE
Housewares—Paints—Builders' Hardware
Walker Turner Tools

Choice Cut Flowers
Floral Designs Ferns Evergreens
HOLLYWOOD FLORIST
40 MAIN STREET OR 3-1088

"THERE'S NONE BETTER"
Mangieri Bros
ALL CREAM—ICE CREAM
Made fresh daily with Henry Becker & Son, Inc., Grade A extra heavy cream.
HOMEMADE CHOCOLATES
320 CENTRAL AVE. OR. 3-9649

PATERSON

BETTER HEAT
'blue coal'
LESS ATTENTION
MONDON COAL CO.
637 MAIN ST. Tel. SHerwood 2-4632

REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
LEASING
RENTING
PROPERTY SERVICE
ELMON B. SEE
20-22 CHURCH ST.
PATERSON, N. J.
SHerwood 2-1130

PLAINFIELD

Central Jersey's Greatest Store
TEPPER BROS.
"A Safe Place to Shop"
"A Safe Place to Shop"
WEST FRONT STREET Tel. 6-3100

Plainfield Pastry Shop
306 W. Front Street Tel. 6-8032
Our Home Made Pastries
are freshly baked daily. Luncheons served. We specialize in Birthday and Wedding Cakes. Our pastries are sold at the Park Stores.
631 PARK AVENUE
Tel. 6-4098 for Delivery

FRESH MILK AND CREAM
New Jersey Official Grade-A Raw
Also Pasteurized
Direct from farm to you
Butter—Eggs. Buttermilk—Bosco
BLOSSOM HILL FARMS
50 LINDEN AVE. NORTH PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd 6-8562 M. J. Sheridan, Jr., Prop.

For Good Service and Moderate Prices
Consult the
Lightning Shoe Repair Company
204 EAST FRONT STREET
Opp. Strand Theater, Plainfield, N. J.
We call for and deliver—just phone Plfd 2637

EVERGREEN DAIRY
FINE BUTTER, CHEESE and EGGS
Tel. 6-2382 183 E. Front Street

THE STATE TRUST CO.
Every Banking Facility to Meet Your Need
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

RIDGEFIELD PARK

H. H. LUDEWIG
Hardware
205 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-3009
Du Pont and Moore's Paints
Sapolin—Speed Enamel

Every Purchase Counts! MONITOR advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
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Daily Features

Come Play

Friend or Foe

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ANOTHER surprise party! Wouldn't it be fun to learn we were coming to your house? Can any of you guess where we are going today? It is quite a large city and this will be our very first play party visit there.

No, it isn't Philadelphia, Ruth, nor Toronto, Margot, nor Des Moines, Emily Ann, nor Cleveland, Anne, nor Syracuse, Wallace. You're all such poor guessers that perhaps I'd better tell you so we can be on our way.

We're going to Virginia C.'s in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. It will be great fun flying over Lake Michigan and when we reach Milwaukee we can follow the shore for some time and we'll be quite close to the center of the city.

Watch for our flag. Virginia's brother is going to be master of the ceremonies. He is to put up the flag and to see that Virginia stays at

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Should She Say "Foe," They Scatter

home until we arrive. Do you suppose that he can keep her busy so that she won't guess that a group of Monitor boys and girls are to swoop down on her at any minute?

There's the flag now and I do believe that must be Virginia and her brother Tom. Oh, look, Tom is signaling us. He's trying to get Virginia down by the fence with her back to us so that she won't see us until we land. Just as soon as she does see us let's all shout "Surprise" even if we haven't landed. It's a wonder she doesn't hear our motor—oh, she has! Shout, children! Doesn't she look surprised?

Hello, Virginia! Hello, Tom! We have come to play with you and we've brought a whole ship full of boys and girls. Our game today is called "Friend or Foe." Of course, we are all friends, the foes are just imaginary! It is a good game because it shows you how easy it is to succeed in catching or making friends if one is always alert and how equally simple it is to recognize a foe and to step aside and refuse to let it touch us.

We need two teams, so we'll let Virginia be captain of one side and Tom the captain of the other. Half of us will be on Virginia's team and the other half on Tom's. We'll draw two lines about 15 feet apart and one team will stand on each line facing the other. May we use that nice big ball that you were playing with, Tom? Thank you.

Virginia's team can have the ball first. She gives it to one of her players and then bounces it in front of the opposite line of players and calls out either "Friend" or "Foe." If she calls "Friend" the other team try to catch the friendly ball but should she say "Foe" they scatter anywhere at all so as not to be touched by the unfriendly ball. They must return to their line as soon as the ball touches the ground after the first bounce.

Only the side bouncing the ball scores and they receive one point if the receiving side fail to catch a friendly ball or are hit by a "foe" ball.

A player stands on his own line when bouncing the ball. The object is not to see how hard but how cleverly it can be bounced.

First one side, then the other has an opportunity to bounce the ball, each player on the team taking his or her turn at trying to bounce it so as to score a point for the team. It should be bounced toward different parts of the line, not always toward the center.

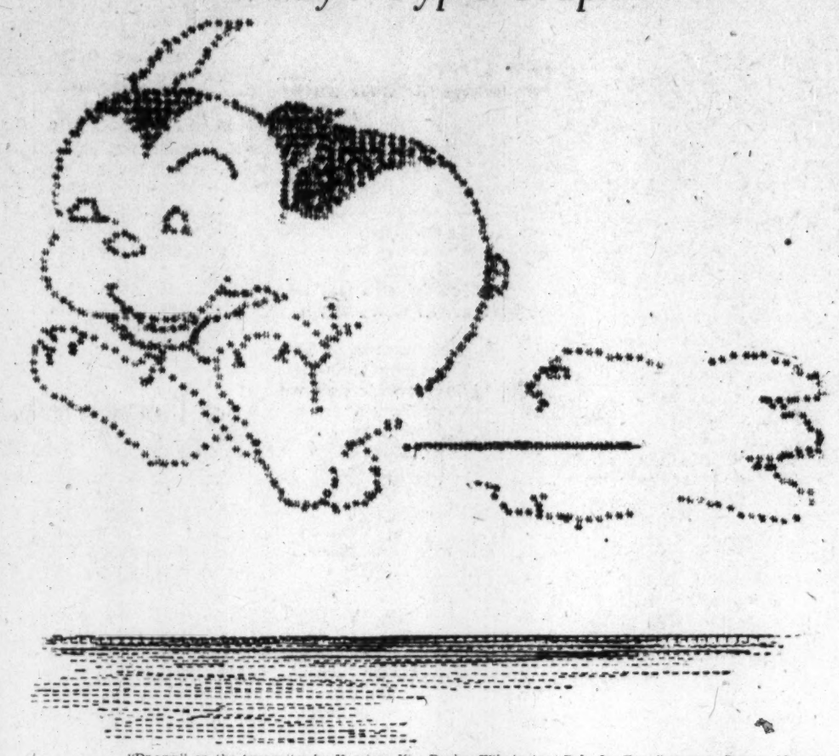
This game is a great favorite with many girls and boys. We hope Virginia and her brother will enjoy it too.

It has been a nice visit, Virginia. We are glad too that it was really such a "big surprise."

Where are we going next week? Who are we going to visit? Come with us and see. Give a "surprise party" to some of your friends. Just send their names and the city where they live to Auntie V.

VIOLA ARMSTRONG.

Today's Typ-O-Graph



"Drawn" on the typewriter by Harrison Von Duyke, Wilmington, Del., for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Someone has evidently called, "Come and get it!" And our office dog, Snubs, is certainly on the way. Today's typewriter artist has caught the spirit of the well-known sport of "hot-footing"; and the keys must have smoked as they turned out such a portrayal of speed.

Mr. Scroggins

Scroggins Sticks Too

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

MR. SCROGGINS, squirrel extraordinary, smiled a genial welcome as Fib, chieftain of Boston Common sparrows, whirred to a full stop. "And where, Fib my lad," said Scroggins, "have you been?" Fib fluttered and squeaked excitedly. "Down on Milk Street," he said, "is a place where I often stop. It's a round thing and they tell me it's supposed to be a man's head." Scroggins smiled indulgently. "You mean a statue?"

Fib nodded, "A famous man. His name was Franklin. He was born there. And what do you think happened when my feet were on his head?"

Scroggins hurrumphed several times, meaning that he didn't know.

"My feet stuck to something. And I had a hard time pulling them away." The little sparrow chirped in high excitement. "Finally I got away. But it was hard because I kept sticking. Now what could it have been?"

Scroggins hurrumphed and hurrumphed. "Let's go and see," he said at last.

They hurried across Boston Common and soon were in Milk Street.

"That's the place, up there," said Fib, pointing with his wing to a statue.

"My dear Fib," said Scroggins gravely, "that is Benjamin Franklin. He was a great person. He told people to save their money; he was rather like Grandfather Scroggins in that respect—he told squirrels to save nuts."

The venerable squirrel pushed his shiny hat back on his head the better to see the statue. "But what made you stick?" he hurrumphed. "Shall I go up there and find out?" he said to Fib.

Fib agreed heartily.

Scroggins took off his swing-tail coat and left it in Fib's keeping, along with his high hat and cane. He took a running jump and alighted on a part of the building which jutted out slightly. As his feet

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I'm Stuck!"

touched the building, a look of dismay came over the Scroggins face. "I'm stuck," he said to Fib. "I'm stuck." And sure enough, the Scroggins feet adhered to the building; and as he stood on one foot and pulled away the other, the first foot stuck; then as he did vice versa, the sticking transferred to the second foot.

It was embarrassing. There seemed every chance that the illustrious squirrel would stand first on one foot, sticking with the other, then on the other, sticking with the one, until further notice, when a rush of wings sounded. Scroggins felt himself gripped in a strong pair of claws, and his feet freed themselves and he dropped to the ground.

"Oh, it's you, Florrie," he said to the pompous pigeon, for it was none other.

"What are you doing on that fresh paint?" said Florrie winking furiously with her wink eye.

Scroggins dashed over to Fib. "It's fresh paint," he whispered confidentially.

Fib hopped about in great glee, "I knew you'd find out," he said. Scroggins put on his coat and high hat and swung his cane briskly as the three friends headed home.

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Floral Riddles

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

(Answers are names of flowers.)

1. My first wears my second on her foot.
2. A Roman numeral.
3. They ring in Canterbury.
4. A gay young man and a ferocious animal.
5. William's farewell to his sweetheart.
6. Her reply to him.
7. My first is as sharp as needles, my second is as soft as wool.
8. My first is the name of a bird, my second is worn by cavalrymen.
9. My first is sly but cannot wear my second.
10. Fragrant letters.

(The answers appear elsewhere on this page.)

Brevities

Toledo Blade: Any man who listens to as much advice as President Roosevelt can't be called a dictator.

Cleveland News: To determine the true cost of living, set down your income and add the unpaid bills.

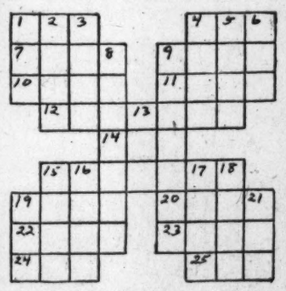
Portland Oregonian: Man is the only creature that has learned how to live in luxury by running his descendants into debt.

Punch: "Christmas comes on a Monday this year," declares a contemporary. We were afraid this secret would leak out before long.

Arkansas Gazette: We haven't yet recognized Russia, but we're beginning to ask, where have we seen that face before?

Detroit News: The NRA must now offer something in the nature of a double eagle, as Nahant (Mass.), with a population of 1654, has turned in 2071 pledges.

Junior Cross-Word No. 24



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ACROSS

1—Possesses.
4—Female deer.
7—Mythological god of love.
9—Church seats.
10—Flesh of animals used as food.
11—Capable
12—Stops.
14—Insect.
15—Level part of a staircase between the flights.
19—Placed.
20—Female horse.
22—Joins to.
23—Always.
24—Difficult (prefix).
25—To watch narrowly.

DOWN

1—Border.
2—Extent.
3—To rise high.
4—Obligation.
5—Night birds.
6—Belonging to a specified place or country (suffix).
8—Twists of rope.
9—Recreation.
13—Conclusion.
15—Woman of good breeding.
16—Assists.
17—Part of a church.
18—Color.
19—Stripling.
21—Sooner than.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Op. cit. ("Court Reporter")—The correspondent writes:

"I am familiar with the use of *ibid.* I am informed that if one has immediately before mentioned Thayer's 'Greek Lexicon,' for example, one can refer to it the second time by using 'ibid., p. 109'—or any other required page. What I want to know is this: Suppose that in the writing which has preceded, another book has been mentioned—let us say, Trench's 'English, Past and Present.' How can I refer to it without mentioning the entire name?

You are right in assuming that *ibid.* is to be used (usually in parentheses, of course) in referring to the work immediately preceding, the last one named. Quick and handy reference can be made to any work previously mentioned, however, by using the author's name, followed by *op. cit.* ("work cited") and the page number. For example, a second reference to Trench's book would be made thus: (Trench, *op. cit.*, p. 61).

Note in this connection that the abbreviation *loc. cit.* ("place cited") may be used if the writer desires to refer a second time to a periodical or to an article previously cited in full. Let us assume that Vol. I, No. 27, of the Christian Science Sentinel has been cited immediately before. A second reference would require only: (*loc. cit.*, p. 7)—or any other required page.

News About Newspapers

(The eighth in a series of brevities compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone.)

The New York Times was established in 1851 by George Jones, an Albany banker, and Henry J. Raymond of Greeley's Tribune, as a one-cent Whig daily.

Under Raymond's editorial policies, the New York Times speedily took rank among the leading journals of the country.

Charles A. Dana of the New York Sun wrote in 1875 that Raymond in the Times "aimed at a middle line between the mental eccentricity of the Tribune and the moral eccentricity of the Herald."

Raymond aimed to make the New York Times "a good daily family newspaper, independent of political parties, free from personalities, truthful, and the purveyor of both local and foreign news."

"Without a subscriber or a dollar's worth of advertising pledged in advance," the New York Times won for itself in 10 days a circulation of 10,000 copies; and, in three months twice this number.

From the beginning, the New York Times took a strong stand against "objectionable advertising of medicines, doctors, books, and notices" which it considered "unfit or unsafe for family perusal."

The Times increased in value from $100,000 to $1,000,000 from 1851 to 1869 when it paid a dividend of 80 per cent.

The New York Times was the first American newspaper to use wireless, and the first to use rotogravure.

The Times gained world-wide attention in 1871 through its exposure of the Tweed Ring in New York City.

The New York Times won the Pulitzer gold medal in 1918 in recognition of its "publishing in full so many official reports, documents, and speeches by European statesmen relating to the progress and conduct of the war."

Riddle Answers

1. Lady's-slipper.
2. IV (Ivy).
3. Canterbury bells.
4. Dandelion.
5. Forget-me-not.
6. Sweet William.
7. Thistledown.
8. Larkspur.
9. Foxglove.
10. Sweet Peas.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

TEACH me to feel another's woe,
To hide the fault I see;
That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me. —POPE

In Lighter Vein

Aha!

A woman had bent a fender in a slight accident, and she was at a garage. "Can't you fix this fender so it will not look bent?" she inquired of a mechanic.

"I can't do that, exactly," he replied; "but I'll tell you what I can do. I can fix it in such a way that in a few days you can ask your husband how he bent it."

Deduction

"Want to be a musician, do you?" said the father. "Then I advise you to take up either the bagpipes or the violin."

"Why so, father?"

"Because, when there's any paying done, I notice it always seems to be the piper and the fiddler who are the preferred creditors."—*Pathfinder.*

New Yorker

"We like your biography of Napoleon, Mr. Gridley, but we're afraid you've put too much of yourself into it."

What They Say

A Tough Skin Needed

"To be highly sensitive in public life is a tremendous tragedy."—*Lord Wakefield.*

Hm-m!

"The time is not far distant when the men will be relegated to the domestic sphere and the women will run our business."—*Holbrook Jackson.*

Buy Now

"The wheels of industry are speeding up. Buying is the fuel that will add power to the machinery. With increased buying will come increased production, and resultant gain in employment. A well-conceived and prudently directed buying campaign will do more now to speed industrial recovery than any other plan we may formulate. The state board stands ready to give any assistance possible."—*Robert T. Shepard, chairman of the New England NRA Board.*

No Entanglements

"If the United States becomes involved in Asiatic politics, ambitions, and intrigues as she was involved in 1917 in European politics, she will soon reach a stage of exhaustion and dissolution."—*Representative George H. Tinkham.*

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Artistic Cakes

An artistic girl in our neighborhood found income from sources other than painted pictures or decorated wall hangings. She combined her culinary skill with her artistic ability and turned out fancy cakes. Practicing with the pastry tube, she could make all sorts of wording or designs on cakes. Her most popular seller for children's parties was a set of little oblong sponge cakes made to look like a set of dominoes. She decorated yellow cakes with dots of chocolate frosting, and made the chocolate cakes with all the dots in white frosting.

C. A. R.

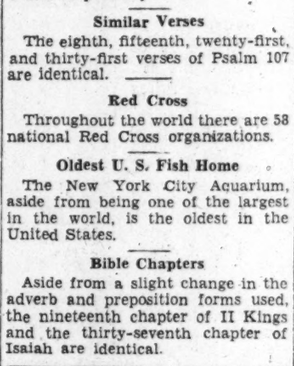
Christmas Cookies

This is an excellent time to begin taking orders for Christmas cookies. Any plain foundation recipe for cookies—made decorative by the use of colored sugars, nuts, or raisins and cut with tiny fancy cutters—will make attractive and delicious Christmas cookies.

These may be sold by the pound, or specially wrapped and packed as a gift. A sample box displayed to advantage will enable one to get orders for future delivery.

Mrs. Ella H.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



A Teacher Volunteers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Clair, Mich.

BECAUSE of the generous offer of an art teacher, no pupils in the Bell River Mill School near here will be deprived of the pleasure and profit of studying elementary art during the present school year, although the Board of Education was unable to include this course in the curriculum.

Mrs. Richard DeLong, who is obviously a lover of children as well as art, has offered her services as a teacher without salary, so that the boys and girls need not miss the advantages of this stud She agreed to teach five classes.

At a recent meeting of the Parent-Teacher Association and the Board of Education, Mrs. DeLong's offer was thankfully accepted.

Odds and Ends

Lonely

There is only one daily newspaper in the United States that has no comic strip of any kind.

Similar Verses

The eighth, fifteenth, twenty-first, and thirty-first verses of Psalm 107 are identical.

Red Cross

Throughout the world there are 58 national Red Cross organizations.

Oldest U. S. Fish Home

The New York City Aquarium, aside from being one of the largest in the world, is the oldest in the United States.

Bible Chapters

Aside from a slight change in the adverb and preposition forms used, the nineteenth chapter of II Kings and the thirty-seventh chapter of Isaiah are identical.

Amusements

NEWARK, N. J.

Eva Le Gallienne
PRODUCTIONS
ROMEO AND JULIET
ALICE IN WONDERLAND
Shubert Theatre Nov. 6-11

NEW YORK, N. Y.

EDDIE CANTOR: "The best play I've seen in years."
ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON
9TH MONTH
48TH ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:45 Popular MATS. WED. and SAT. $1 to $2 Spec. Elec. Day and Thanksgiving Day Mats.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52d St. W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:20 Matinees THUR. and SAT. 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
with OSGOOD PERKINS and JUNE WALKER
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'WAY and 40th ST. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

Restaurants

BOSTON

Walton's
17 Conveniently Located
RESTAURANTS
Over twenty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why not have the best?

Hotel Bellevue
Restaurant and Cafeteria
Corner Bowdoin and Beacon Streets
NEXT TO STATE HOUSE
The best food at moderate prices

CAFE MINERVA
Opposite The Mother Church
Luncheons 40c
Dinners 60c, 75c, $1.00
Cafeteria Connected

Open 7 A.M. to 7:30 P.M. Tel. Ken. 2793
Newbury Spa
121 NEWBURY STREET
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Moderate Prices
Breakfast Luncheon Tea Dinner

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CAVANA'S
in the heart of the theatre district.
335 TREMONT ST., near the "Met"
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Special arrangements for private parties.
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210 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Meals 30c and 50c

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Hotel East Orange
Weekday Dinner 75c
Luncheons 45 and 60c
Sunday Dinner $1.00

TEANECK, N. J.

Cedar Lane Tea House
714 CEDAR LANE, TEANECK, N. J.
Bridge Luncheons Luncheon
Special Parties Tel. Teaneck 6-10485 Tea
Closed Mondays Dinner
E. May Chandler—Carolyn N. Chandler

MADISON, N. J.

THE AFTON
Located in The Century Old House
South Orange Avenue at Hanover Road
FLORHAM PARK, N. J.
LUNCHEON TEA DINNER
SPECIAL SUNDAY NIGHT SUPPER
THANKSGIVING DINNER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Surrender

YESTERDAY America abandoned national prohibition. Legally it will linger until sufficient state conventions have convened and ratified repeal. The thirty-sixth is expected to do so by December 6. But despite the anti-repeal votes of North and South Carolina—the first out of thirty-nine states to sustain the Eighteenth Amendment—yesterday's referendums gave the decisive mandate for abandonment.

Abandonment seems the right word in more than one sense. For did ever a country let itself go more recklessly in throwing overboard a policy definitely and thoughtfully established after long and unsuccessful experimenting with alternatives? Did ever a nation walk forth more thoughtlessly unprepared to cope with an unrepealed liquor problem? Of course, state prohibition still holds in some states and some others are talking about various restraints. But very little has actually been done to meet the situation December will present. The abandon with which America has treated the prohibition question in the last few months suggests that it is intoxicated and stupefied by even the prospect of legal liquor.

Not long ago, Governor Rolph of California, in ordering whisky given to a man about to be hanged, said he wished to "let him go out happy." Apparently the assumption was that his execution would end the man's problems. There was no thought that he would have still to overcome the evils to which he had surrendered, including the belief that intoxication is happiness.

Can the United States afford to act on a similar assumption in this march to repeal? Can it afford merely to "go out happy"? While never an opponent of happiness, the Monitor submits that since the execution now has been ordered, it would not be too early for America to consider how it will escape from the evils to which it has surrendered.

A Permanent Land Policy

PRESENT complicated plans to bring agricultural production in the United States into line with demand—plans against which a large section of the farming community is in revolt—must give place eventually to a more permanent program of land-use planning. Accumulated surpluses have made something like the present emergency program necessary. But its complications are too great, and its administrative details too numerous, its political hazards too evident for it to be considered as a permanent program.

The basis of all agricultural production is land. The heart of the farm problem is 40,000,000 surplus acres. The simple solution is to retire those acres from cultivation and let farmers do their own adjusting on the acres that are left.

Plans now under consideration contemplate such a policy, with the Government retiring the necessary acreage for a limited time by rental, the money to be raised by a small processing tax on all farm products. Such a program can gradually be shifted into a still more permanent phase by the purchase of marginal lands for public parks and wild-life preserves.

A step in the direction of a permanent land program is to be taken in the corn rental contracts soon to be offered corn-belt farmers. These contracts will permit land taken out of corn to be put into pasture, a much less intensive use. Much of this land will stay in pasture, once a stand of grasses is established. This will be a step toward better farming. Too much of the land in the middle West is in cultivated crops and too little in hay and grass.

That is a result of war and high taxes. "Food-will-win-the-war" appeals resulted in the plowing up of much land that had been in permanent pasture. High taxes, which always tend to force land into its most intensive use, kept most of this land from going back into pasture. If the era of land-use planning into which we are entering restores the ratio between grass and cultivated crops that existed before the war, another of war's maladjustments will have been corrected.

The evil of forcing too much land into cultivated crops by excessive taxation is gradually being corrected. A few states have placed a definite upper limit on land taxes, and others contemplate doing so. Plans for classification of land, with lower rates of taxation on that used for timber and grass, are receiving careful study. All this not only means better husbandry, but it means more soil fertility stored against the day when it will be needed. That is national insurance against future food shortage—something that seems absurd now, but nevertheless the thing that has been mankind's greatest material problem throughout the ages.

Further application of common sense to the land problem is found in Secretary Wallace's suggestion that future government irrigation and other reclamation projects be offset by purchases of an equivalent amount of marginal land (in terms of productive capacity) for government forests. M. L. Wilson, in charge of the Administration's back-to-the-land experiment, plans in a similar manner to offset any increased production that may result from moving people on to small plots of land in the country.

Before long, let us hope, recovery will be sufficiently advanced so that we can view our problems in their more permanent aspect. One of the greatest of those problems is wise land utilization. The broad outlines of a permanent land policy, which the United States needs but has never had, are beginning to take shape.

Another Postponement

ARE war debts a charge on German reparations? That is the issue underlying the inability of Britons and Americans to agree to a war debt solution. Britons and all the ex-allies think so. Americans disagree. The disagreement remained more or less academic as long as Germany provided the means wherewith to pay the war debt installments to Washington. But in July of 1932 these payments ceased, being succeeded by a new accord, signed at the Swiss city of Lausanne, which relieved Germany of nine-tenths of its obligations, and left the remaining tenth in suspense till credit conditions throughout the world improved. Then the reparation creditors had to decide whether they should find the money from their own instead of German pockets.

Even before the conference broke up, the decision was made. It came in the form of a gentlemen's agreement among Germany's creditors which stated that they would withhold ratification of the accord over reparations till "a satisfactory settlement has been reached between them and their own creditors." By this was meant a reduction in war debts corresponding more or less to the reduction which had been accorded Germany. The war debtors began to press the United States for the realization of their hope. France headed a list of debtors which "deferred" all payments to Washington till "a satisfactory settlement" had been reached; Britain and others made what Washington called "token" payments, pending the same kind of "satisfactory settlement." This is the solution which has defied the negotiators headed on the British side by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross and on the American side by the President himself.

It is assuming a great deal to say that the President might have favored a more or less Lausanne cut in war debts. His record is all in favor of revision. Whether that revision would have been as much as the British desire is another matter. It is also an idle matter. The President's personal approach is perhaps the least important factor in this equation. At the White House he is a leader who now leads, now follows. In war debts, he is a follower, and his lead comes from public opinion, which has long kept the problem in its own hands. It would be a mistake to imagine that he could have accepted a settlement satisfactory to the British. In all likelihood, such a settlement would have risen up to plague him as soon as Congress had reconvened.

If recovery had gone according to plan, the case might have been different. Then the President, secure in his accomplishments, would have been on sure ground in carrying Congress with him. Congress would not have dared to challenge him. But, if such things can be measured quantitatively, he is only a quarter on his way to success, according to Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's computations. And the issues involved in winning that quarter, as well as the fact that it is only a quarter, have been sufficiently contentious to allow political opposition to come out of its hibernation. A war debt settlement in such circumstances might easily have become a political football in the hands of politicians on the lookout for such footballs.

The success of the negotiations undoubtedly would have been a powerful spur to the forces of world recovery. Failure, however, will not stay them. For the war debts as the world has known them have ceased to have any meaning. Ultimately in cases of this sort the creditor must accept what the debtor is willing to pay. And there seems no likelihood that the British or any other debtor will resume payments on anything like the old scale. An affair which has been so troublesome in the political no less than the economic relations between nations thus seems bound to drag out to a ragged conclusion. Democracies then will have shown the world of politics that they would rather allow a problem on which they feel deeply to degenerate into atrophy than settle it by the healing processes of compromise.

Brazil Builds Houses

WORKINGMEN, farmers and government employees are to be among the first beneficiaries of a large construction program sponsored by the Brazilian Ministry of Labor and authorized by President Getulio Vargas.

The Brazilian Government intends to build these houses to provide the laboring class with homes within easy reach of its resources. And it is gratifying to note that government employees—too often underpaid—are being looked after just as zealously as other working groups. A substantial reduction in their renting costs will enable them to conform more readily to the necessary and drastic economy program of the government they serve.

When the Vargas government came into power it promised that the social underdogs would receive more consideration and better treatment than had been their lot in previous times. Much of the program for social improvement has had to be postponed because of revolutions and civil wars, because of the economic situation of the nation and the need of a thoroughgoing constitutional reorganization of Brazilian life in the interests of greater social welfare and justice.

Presumably this housing plan is but a foretaste of the larger program whose full scope will be revealed when the draft for the revision of the Brazilian constitution finally becomes known. Many other governments might profit from the example of Brazil. People without food and shelter become the social vortices of revolutions and class wars. If the Brazilian plan is carried out three elements in its population—laborers, farmers, and government employees—will turn deaf ears to subversive propaganda and radical agitation. And that is a step in the direction of stability, both political and social.

What Will Johnson Do About It?

HEIGH HO! but modern life is certainly filled to the brim with ticklish problems.

First it was inflation. And just as we were becoming familiar with most of the incorrect explanations of that mystery, it didn't happen. Then the papers began to print columns about a terrifying thing called a commodity dollar. Then up sprang the question of recognizing Russia. Then they freed the gold market. And now, if you please, almost before we can catch up with all these innovations, along comes the Stag Line problem.

For some time this social nettle has been giving considerable worry to the more thoughtful members of New York society. To them the stag line is no longer acceptable. It now appears antisocial and not in keeping with the aims of the New Deal. So these people hit upon the idea of reviving the use of programs at dances. By this radical innovation they hope to do away with the possibility of seeing one bright young thing at a party monopolize the entire Stag Line while her less-sought-after sisters sit neglected on the side.

Although the report did not state that these bold New Yorkers had filed application for a Débutantes' Code at Washington, it seems more than faintly possible that this may have occurred. For when the news of what had happened in New York reached the Smart Set at the Capital, they rose up in their pink satin slippers and refused to conform.

The débutantes of Washington want no "managed" dancing, they stated. They prefer, so they declared, the rugged individualism and the open competition of the *ancien régime*.

Suppose, one of these young individualists said, a débutante contracts in advance with Mr. Pyecroft to dance Fox Trot No. 6 with him; and again suppose that Mr. Pyecroft should turn out to be less animated than a buckwheat cake; under the New Deal his partner would be compelled to go through with the thing to the bitter end just because she signed up for it. There would be no rescuer from the Stag Line to "cut in" and bear her away. What Washington deb was going to risk anything like that?

It is indeed a knotty problem. And it is not without significance that this challenge to the new order took place almost within the shadow of NRA headquarters. Is the Administration's honeymoon period over? Are we going to slip back to rugged individualism? Is the Stag Line to remain unbroken? And what is General Johnson going to do about it?

O. K.?

GREAT BRITAIN has recently been wrestling with one of those mighty problems that nations, in the pride and stride of their strength, are occasionally called upon to tackle. Several readers of the Observer have been discussing the origin of the expression, "O. K." This piece of linguistic research has been precipitated by a statement that the Supplement to the famous Oxford Dictionary traces the use of O. K. back to 1840 in a Boston (Mass.) newspaper.

The Observer's correspondents have not read the Supplement. This is not a reflection upon their intellectual thoroughness; it is merely a more or less inevitable corollary of the fact that the Supplement has not yet been issued. But wherever O. K. originated, the fact seems well established that, years before 1840, it was already one of the linchpins that hold the edifice of social intercourse together.

Charles G. Leland, author of the Breitmann Ballads, is said to refer to use of the phrase by Gen. Andrew Jackson in 1835; another authority ascribes it to Jackson seven years earlier; while R. H. Thornton's "American Glossary" gives 1790 as the primary date. A more circumstantially erudite scholar says that O. K. was learned by Jackson from General Pushmataha, who brought it back from among the Choctaw Indians.

A fifth correspondent, by a mingled process of argument and intuition, feels that the ultimate source of the term is Scotland. Scots, he contends, often say "Och aye" (phonetically "ok i") instead of "yes." He has, moreover, been told that Scots have been known to emigrate to America. If this is so, what could be more probable than that Americans have borrowed the phrase from them? In this case it is surprising that President Woodrow Wilson—himself of Scotch-Irish descent, as was President Jackson—should have adopted the Choctaw theory of the origin of the term and should have written it, "Okeh."

If the "Och aye" theory be accepted, it seems to give all previous interpretations a reverse; though whether to the extent of administering the K. O. may perhaps be doubted. At any rate, whatever the decision of the lexicographers may be, it probably will be O. K. with the rest of us.

Editorial Notes

A huge "circulating library" has started on its travels. Known as "The Peace Book," it stands seven and one-half feet high, is three and one-half feet thick, and weighs 2330 pounds. When filled with signatures of the citizens of all the nations, it is to be presented to the Geneva Disarmament Conference as a petition requesting the outlawing of war. And, as is always the case, its authors are hopeful that it will prove a "best seller."

The citizens of Turkey recently were given until October 29, the date of the Republic's tenth anniversary, to learn its new national anthem. Similar orders in the United States as to the "Star-Spangled Banner" would no doubt result in patriotism reaching a new "high."

That Russian pilot who dropped 23,124 feet before opening his parachute would seem to be in a good position to tell something about the back-to-the land movement.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Paying the Price of Prohibition Repeal

AND now for paying the price. The last state needed for the fulfillment of the repeal program has cast its vote for the readmission of intoxicating liquor to a place among the useful things in which Americans may lawfully traffic.

National prohibition is undone. The cadaverous parson, with frayed gloves, a battered stovepipe hat and a bulgy umbrella no longer can serve as the cartoonists' most prized emblem. Perhaps the historic bartender, with retreating forehead, prognathous chin and a magnificent mustache will take his place.

Are we to return to the conditions which preceded the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment? Why not?

The Democratic national platform, on which President Roosevelt has so earnestly insisted, gives no promise of any effort to guard against those conditions. It simply relegates the problem to the states whose inefficiency in dealing with it fourteen years ago led to the enactment of national prohibition.

The Republicans, in their national declaration of fundamentals, wisely sought to retain for the Federal Government a measure of authority over the liquor trade—which always was and always will be criminal and degrading.

But the people, stunned by widespread adversity and anxious only to get rid of a party under whose rule the depression had befallen the country, voted for free and unlimited liquor, as a contribution to good times.

And so, for a time at least, the country will see a return to the old conditions under which the saloon was a prominent feature of urban life, the dominating power in politics and the chief school of crime.

* * *

The foes of prohibition have laid great stress on the prevalence of the speakeasy. But at least that citadel of alcoholic appetite catered only to those known to its managers and who sought its guarded doors. It did not blazon forth its temptations openly on the best street corners, with flaring lights and blaring music.

Are the old conditions to return? Will Washington have a new "whisky row," reminiscent of a now decent block on Pennsylvania Avenue, on which, prior to the Volstead days, every second door was that of a saloon? Will Broad Street in Richmond again have its "wrong side"?

Is there a demand in Chicago for conditions such as once prevailed on South State and North Clark Streets? Is New York to witness the re-establishment of the "Tenderloin district," which once enriched complaisant police captains? All these things, all this decadence in the morals of our cities, may be expected in the presence of the victory of the liquor forces in their assault upon national prohibition.

For bear in mind the fact that despite constant reiteration by enemies of prohibition of the phrase "the saloon must not come back," there is no indication today of any action on their part to keep it in exile.

Instead, their net achievement to date has been to make drug stores, cafeterias, filling stations, and roadside candy shops into saloons by permitting them to sell "nonintoxicating" beer.

In most states, however, particularly in those with large cities, the saloon, with all its appurtenances, will reappear. The political power which long made Tammany invincible, which built up the corrupt machines of Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco and other gang-ridden cities will once again be in the saddle.

* * *

In the "good old days" every political club had its headquarters over a saloon. Each saloon was good for scores of votes. The power thus possessed was remorselessly exerted for evil. In the vast majority of saloons every excise law was violated, and, in fact, in cities which I have known intimately the saloon keeper who actually observed closing hours or the restrictions put upon selling liquor to minors or women was pointed out as an anomaly.

In Chicago, in my reportorial days, there existed an organization called the United Societies, composed of saloon keepers and allies in their trade.

Its secretary was a shrewd Czech lawyer named Anton Cermak and his job was to see that no saloon keeper, bartender or anyone connected with the trade ever suffered punishment for any offense against the law.

In order to make his work more effective Cermak found it desirable to elect his own police judges, prosecuting attorneys and other law enforcement officers. With the saloons and their allied forces back of him he became a great political power and in time was elected Mayor of Chicago. His death at the hands of an assassin who sought to kill President Roosevelt is a matter of recent history.

In every great city before prohibition there was such an organization as that built up by Cermak. It was supported by all the forms of organized vice and crime that sought protection against the law.

It is true that prohibition did not dissolve these conspiracies against good order. The bootlegger and the racketeer took the place of the saloon keeper, and the other forces of commercialized evil closed up their ranks.

* * *

The return of the saloon will only strengthen the combination, and will make gang politics in our great cities almost invincible.

Some resistance to the return of the old conditions might be effective if those who overthrew the prohibition amendment had not so frankly based their campaign on economic conditions.

But it is perfectly obvious that if income taxes are to be reduced by the revenue from liquor, much liquor must be sold. And if unemployment is going to be alleviated by the reëstablishment of the liquor trade, there will have to be a great many saloons to employ bartenders and to buy the output of the breweries and distilleries now reopening.

Indeed, some of the antiprohibitionists were so generous in forecasts of the economic advantages to follow repeal that they foresaw the American public drinking four times as much as it ever did, in order that the income taxes of our millionaires might be generously reduced. It is obvious that the promised economic results can only be obtained by the sacrifice of national sobriety. The paradox of a nation drinking itself into prosperity is yet to be demonstrated.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

"The Captains and the Kings Depart"

A CENTURY OF PROGRESS . . . is almost ready to close. Conceived more than four years ago, built against fearful economic odds, it . . . will stand as one of the most stupendous and significant undertakings of this period. Particularly significant, because it came at the close of one era and the beginning of another, it was placed as it were at the cross roads of modern civilization.

Has it been a success?

Financially—perhaps. In attendance? Millions have passed through the gates. Its real success or failure will be in what these millions have taken or have failed to take away with them.

The fair offered the visitor much—understanding of the past, a definite exposition of some of the reasons why we find ourselves at the cross roads, and perhaps some suggestions for the future. If most of the people carried some of these things away with them as food for thought, then the fair will have been a tremendous success.

Everyone must have thrilled to three things—the vivid beauty of the exposition as a whole, the ingenuity of man that built the needed land right out into the waters of Lake Michigan and the mentality of man that dared harness the rays of a star to do his bidding.

What will the builders and visitors get from this dynamic and interesting, almost magical, show? Will they conclude that progress is measured in material terms, that civilization means material comfort? Or will they realize that back of all these things lie mental and spiritual forces that make for real progress and enduring civilization?

If the first conclusion is reached it means that another civilization will go down in ruin, but if the second is the one accepted, then it means that for centuries possibly the peoples of the earth will be happy and prosperous.

"Where there is no vision the people perish."—*Mrs. M. P. Kelly*, in the *Iroquois County Times* (Watseka, Ill.).

"After Me Comes the Deluge"

THERE is scarcely any doubt that the Eighteenth Amendment will soon pass out of existence. If it could speak, it might say with the French king, "After me comes the deluge."

The first thought of many drys will be—let the wets now have their say. By foul means and fair means they have done away with prohibition. It is natural to tell them: Now let us see what you are going to do about it.

The wets were united in their opposition to prohibition. When they have accomplished their first objective, they will no longer be united. They will split up into several groups, each group with its solution. . . .

How wet or dry the country is cannot be determined by the elections held so far. Not more than one-third of the eligible voters have taken part. . . . It is up to the drys to carry on a campaign of education and at the same time try to preserve what has been gained during the prohibition period. The situation may be disheartening but it is not hopeless.—*The Friend* (Minneapolis, Minn.)

The Billboard Men Reform

CANNOT the public be certain that the billboard industry has reformed sure enough when it not only pledges itself not to erect highway bulletins so as to obstruct views at danger points but to conduct its business, . . . "in the interest of the conservation of natural scenic beauty." . . .

The public policy adopted by the association, in session in Louisville, pledged coöperation with all agencies in the education of the public to the social values inherent in roadside rural areas. To that end it inserted in its NRA code a group of voluntary regulations surprising in their scope. Not only did the billboard men promise to refrain from erecting their structures within rights-of-way or on private land without lease or consent, but to keep their boards away from the inside of highway curves, from railroad crossings and highway intersections. But most pleasing is their willingness to abstain from obstructing beautiful vistas or panoramic views, from encroaching upon the amenities of public "shrines," or to intrude upon the dignity or beauty of the entrances to public parks. Also, in the future, rocks, trees, fences and barricades are to be free from advertising copy. . . .

The outdoor advertisers admitted the fundamental right of the State to regulate commercial occupancy of roadsides in rural areas, and this is a step ahead. They balked at declaring their readiness to submit to license and regulations, but took another forward step when they recommended state planning and urged that in the acquisition of new highway rights-of-way room be provided for parking, turn off, and resting facilities and adjacent recreational areas. . . .—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Back to Faith

AS WE look around on a faithless world, perhaps faith is the very thing that needs reviving. Certainly unfaith is failing. The nations that have lost faith in themselves, in liberty and in human rights are also the ones that have renounced faith in God. . . .

What with the modernists who made the crudeness of the old theology no longer thinkable; the neo-pagans, who upset the old æsthetic ethics, and glorified the world and the flesh and fraternized with the devil; and now the ultra-nationalists who repudiate God because they will recognize nothing higher than the state, religion is momentarily in a bad way. But so is everything else but the Marxian materialism, which is sweeping the world with its doctrine that the production and distribution of goods is the sole end of man. We have come a long way down from the vision of faith.

Perhaps that is the surest sign that the next reaction will bring us back to it. Not to the old naïve theology, probably, whose cosmic geography cannot be fitted to the map of the universe, but perhaps to an even more mystic vision of God and an even more loyal following of the ways of Jesus, the one prophet of all time whose leadership has stood the test. Surely we are not condemned forever to a régime which exalts the tribe over mankind; the dictator over the freedom of the people; the flesh over the spirit, and sordid opportunism over the evidence of things not seen.—*Chester H. Rowell* in *San Francisco Chronicle.*

Hoboken Points a Moral

NEW JERSEY municipalities have been falling all over themselves trying to lure the New York Stock Exchange into the happy, tax-free fields which lie across the river from Manhattan. Enticing offers have been made, but none more worthy of note than that of Hoboken. The mayor pointed out that Hoboken would not only welcome the expatriated brokers with outstretched arms, but would give them a building.

Public School No. 7, the mayor said, would be turned over to the stock exchange, free of charge. And then, apparently to prove that Hoboken is a businesslike community, it was explained that the school had been closed as an economy measure!

Hoboken may have made ample provision for the willy-nilly alumni of Public School No. 7. Perhaps other schools are taking care of the evicted pupils, but thousands of other cities have been closing schools to make way for stock exchanges. Hoboken has merely been more literal than the others. While America is building highways, bridges, dams, and every other practical appurtenance of civilization—and passing on the bill to posterity—schools are being closed. . . .

College education is widely criticized as extravagant, and in many state universities the progress of a decade has been wiped out by hasty cancellation of appropriations. To college alumni this will seem deplorable. When the assaults are made not only on the state universities, but on the even more fundamental grammar schools and high schools, it is time for believers in education to take part.—*Princeton Alumni Bulletin.*